The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,322.—VOL. LXIII. TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th May, at Thargomindah, Bulloo River, Queensland, Mrs. Vincent J. Dowling, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at Carrara, Rose Bay, the wife of Edwin J. Wilshire, Esq., J.P., of Mount Pleasant, Penrith, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Buckingham-street, Strawberry Hills, Mrs. Joseph Dyer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Peter's Church, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. J. F. Moran, John Balfour Clement Miles, to Ellen, widow of the late William John Gardner.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, suddenly, from injuries received, the Rev. William Stack, B.A., incumbent of Balmain, Sydney, aged 51.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Paddington, Anastasia, the beloved wife of H. F. Cary, aged 40 years.

On the 19th instant, at his residence, Newtown, Mr. Robert Dunlop, late school teacher, aged 53 years.

On 19th instant, at her late residence, Coachmakers' Arms, Goulburn and Sussex streets, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Bowman, in her 41st year.

On the 19th instant, at the Manse, East Maitland, Mrs. Susan Dougall, relict of the late Mr. Robert Dougall, Edinburgh, and mother of the late Rev. John Dougall, of St. Stephen's, East Maitland, aged 76 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S.S. CITY OF ADELAIDE, 2033 tons, David Walker, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 1 o'clock p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER. This steamship has been fitted expressly for this mail service. The ventilation is so arranged that the side ports in each cabin can be kept open during the voyage. The greater number of the staterooms are fitted with two berths only. Eight special staterooms for families have a single and double bed in each. There is also a ladies' sitting-room, plunge and shower baths for ladies, and also for gentlemen. The after part of the saloon is arranged as a sitting and concert room, having a piano. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel.

A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past fifteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship, RANGOON, 1776 tons, 450-horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 13th July, 1871, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 10th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 11th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with all information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 15th June, 1871.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and Rangatira, Saturday afternoon, at 1. Fares (saloon), £4. Return ticket, £6 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, for Cargo, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Monday, 10th July.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
REDUCED FARES to MELBOURNE.
On and after this date the following reduced Fares will be charged by this Company's Steamships to Melbourne:—
Saloon £4 0 0
Return ticket 6 10 0
F. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, 15th June.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, the MORPETH, at 11.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, THIS NIGHT, Tuesday, at 9.
To MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, taking cargo for Nambucca and Bellinger River (to be transhipped), the DIAMANTINA, TO-MORROW MORNING, Wednesday, at 8. No Cargo received after THIS EVENING.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP NEW ENGLAND for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m.
Offices—Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REGULAR COMMUNICATION.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:—
DANDENONG, on THURSDAY, June 22nd, at 1 o'clock p.m.;
YOU YANGS, MONDAY, June 26th, at 1 o'clock p.m.
From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with reserved cabins for females and families.
NOTICE.—No goods will be received after 11 a.m. on the day of sailing.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
THE MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following Steamer, viz.,
S. S. YOU YANGS, on FRIDAY, June 23rd, at 6 p.m.
FARES:
Saloon........................ 10s.
Steerage...................... 5s.
NOTICE.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on THE DAY of SAILING.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, Wednesday Morning, at 8, from Lime-street Wharf.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at Eden, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 11 a.m.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11
MERIMBULA.—John Penn, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THURSDAY, 29th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS DAILY calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville or Tarban, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5; to Ryde, 6.15; extra to Hunter's Hill and Tarban, 4.15 p.m., Saturday excepted.
From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5.
ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey passengers to and from the steamers to the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER.—NOTICE.—On and after this date, Freight for goods to be paid by Shippers.
June 19, 1871. THOMAS HESELTON.

LANE COVE STEAM FERRY.

From Erskine-street.	From Fig-tree Wharf.
Monday to Friday, 9.30, 1, 5, 7	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Saturday, 9.30, 1.15, 4, 11 p.m.	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Sunday, 10, 2.30, 6	8.30, 12, 4.30.

☞ Calling at every wharf on the HUNTER HILL side of the River.

STEAM FOR AUCKLAND.
The fast and favourite steamship HERO, 850 tons register, 300 horse-power, Thomas Logan, commander, will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 4 p.m.
Goods received free of wharfage.
For freight or passage, apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship OMEO will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 24th instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO LONDON UNDER 60 DAYS.
The magnificent new clipper steamship SOMERSETSHIRE, 2342 tons register, 300-horse power nominal (1600 indicated), J. S. Attwood, commander, will leave MELBOURNE positively on THURSDAY, 29th June.
This splendid steamer, built and owned by Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, has just made the passage out in 56 days. She offers an unusual opportunity for passengers. The saloon cabins are fitted with bedding, linen, and every requisite for the voyage, and the fares are extremely moderate. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
FARES FROM MELBOURNE:
Saloon .. .. .. £55 and upwards
Second class .. .. £27 to £30
Third class .. .. £18 to £20
Steerage .. .. .. £16.
Special arrangements for families.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.
The WARWICK, A 1, 21 years, 1005 tons.
This magnificent clipper ship, having all her dead weight engaged, will have quick dispatch.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain SKINNER; to J. R. CATTELL and CO.; or to R. TOWNS and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' celebrated clipper ship ESSEX, 1042 tons, W. H. Merryman, commander, will leave Melbourne for LONDON punctually on SATURDAY, 15th July. The accommodations for passengers of all classes are very superior.
FARES FROM MELBOURNE.
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second cabin .. .. £25 to £27
Third cabin .. .. £18 to £20
Steerage .. .. £16.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

TO INTENDING PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The favourite passenger ship COMMISSARY, A1 for 14 years and newly coppered, will sail about 25th July.
This ship, with her splendid saloon accommodation, offers, at reduced rates, all the advantages of the well known season ships.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
A cow will be put on board for the use of passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon, as per agreement
Second class, £21
Steerage (single men), £18.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain WAGSTAFF; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.
In time for the November Wool Sales.
The celebrated China clipper ship NORTHAMPTON, A1 at Lloyd's for 16 years, 1161 tons register, Captain William Barclay, is now on the berth for London, and having already a considerable portion of her freight engaged, will have quick dispatch.
It is intended to dispatch the Northampton on or about the 1st August; and having made the passage from the Downs in eighty days, it is certain she will reach London in time for the November Wool Sales, and therefore offers a favourable opportunity for shippers.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Chester and Co.'s Stores.

FOR HONGKONG.—FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.—The clipper barque CECILE AND MARIE will be dispatched about the 28th instant. Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., 4, O'Connell-street.

FOR HONGKONG, via CLEVELAND BAY.
The clipper ship ONWARD, William Whyte, commander, will be dispatched on the 25th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WHYTE, on board; or to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, direct.—The clipper brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, George Hamilton, master, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONOLULU, via NEWCASTLE.—☞ The LADY BOWEN, 892 tons register, now lying in SYDNEY HARBOUR, will sail for the above ports in a FEW DAYS.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LEVUKA, TAVIUNA, and SAVU SAVU, FIJI.—The clipper barque NORMAN will be dispatched for the above ports in a few days. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.
For freight or passage, apply on board at Campbell's Wharf; or to T. and J. SKINNER, Agents, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The clipper brig MOA, now taking on board her dead weight, will receive general cargo at Throckmorton's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to A. S. WEBSTER, 3, Gresham-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS FOR AUCKLAND.
KATE, Captain M'Kinnon, five days after arrival.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st July.
ALICE CAMERON, Captain Carter, 16th July.
GOODS RECEIVED FOR THIS LINE FREE OF WHARFAGE.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY Direct.—The schooner WEST HARTLEY, now loading at the Commercial Wharf, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to J. A. BROWN, 21, Bridge-street; or CAMPBELL and M'DONALD, Commercial Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The regular trader, CIRCE, hourly expected, will be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street.

FOR BROADSOUND and CLEVELAND BAY.—The regular Trader JANE sails THIS DAY. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT DENISON and Cleveland Bay.—☞ The regular trader J. G. COLESON, Markham, master, will meet with quick dispatch. Freight, &c., apply on board; or G. R. STEWART, Market Whf.

ONLY Vessel for BRISBANE.—Schooner WEST HARTLEY clears on THURSDAY. For freight, apply to CAMPBELL and M'DONALD, Commercial Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

ELLEN for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June. Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for the BELLINGER RIVER.—The WEST HARTLEY No. 1, on WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply CAMPBELL and M'DONALD, Commercial Wharf.

NUMBA, for BERMAGUI.—Sails TO-MORROW EVENING. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner HELEN, now receiving cargo. Wright's Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—Peterborough Lass, This Evening. Freight paid in Sydney. S. Nutter, Caledonian Wf.

KIAMA.—PERI, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

ADELAIDE.—TONNAGE wanted for this port. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSEL, 600 tons, for AMOY; one (or more), to carry 1500 tons, for HONGKONG; one of 600 tons, with bow ports, to carry timber from a port in New Zealand to China.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FREIGHT.—VESSELS proceeding to NEW ZEALAND, capable of loading balk timber, can have a return freight by applying to A. S. WEBSTER, 3, Gresham-street.

NEVILLE.—NOTICE.—Captain J. HEMSWORTH, of the ship Neville, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. DANIELL, KING, and CO., Agents.

ALL CLAIMS against the American whaling brig HIGHLAND MARY, must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned, by noon, on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, or they will not be recognised.
BARRON and AUSTIN, Custom House-buildings.

FOR SALE, small BOAT; also Stone Dray. J. Reynolds, blacksmith, 44, Lower Campbell-st., S. Hills.

MEETINGS.

PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—A Special General MEETING of this Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, June 20th, 1871, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of Altering and Amending Rules.
By order of the Board, RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS in the Estate of T. G. SAWKINS, deceased, are requested to attend a MEETING on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Office of Captain Shoobert, at the Exchange, to consider matters connected with the estate.
HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors for the Administratrix.

NO. 51, L. O. L. meets THIS EVENING in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Francis-st., Glebe, at 7.30.

NO. 7 L. O. LODGE.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8.15 p.m. Business of importance to come before the Lodge. By order of the W.M., J. C. IRVINE, Secretary.

EAST SYDNEY CRICKET CLUB.—A General MEETING of the members will be held, at Taylor's, Sussex Arms, Paddington, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 7.30 p.m. H. T. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Unity Lodge of Sydney, No. 1169 E.C.—MONTHLY MEETING THIS EVENING at 7.

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.
A MEETING of the above Council will be held at the Square and Compass Hotel, corner of George and Goulburn streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 7.30 p.m. W. M. FORD, Secretary.

OLIVER Goldsmith Dramatic Club.—MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at 8. E. A. JONES, Hon. Sec.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TRUNKEY CREEK QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Office, 362, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 21st July next, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th June, to elect a Director in the room of Thomas M. Sloman, Esq., J.P., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election, to elect two Auditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the Meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, A. SIMPSON, Secretary.
Sydney, June 20th, 1871.

CANDIDATES for the office of Director are required by the 34th Clause of the Deed of Settlement, to give notice in writing of their intention to offer themselves for election, to be left at the Office of the Company, addressed to the Board of Directors, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a COURSE of LECTURES will be delivered THIS EVENING, June 20th, in the St. Barnabas Schoolroom, off Parramatta-street, by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH.
Subject: "THE TABERNACLE in the Wilderness; its Rites and Ceremonies;" illustrated by Dissolving Views, shown with the aid of the Oxy-hydrogen Limelight.
Admission, 1s each; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Proceeds in aid of the remaining debt for the recent alterations in the church.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The forthcoming LECTURE, by Mr. J. V. LAVERS, on the above subject, is patronised by his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.B., Chief Justice, as well as by the COMMODORE of the Station, and OFFICERS of H. M. S. CLIO. JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., M.D., has been kind enough to consent to take the chair at 8 o'clock precisely THIS EVENING, at the Masonic Hall, York-street.
The attendance of Ladies, is respectfully solicited.

Mr. J. V. LAVERS'S LECTURE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.
Having this day received an order from the Admiralty to prepare a quantity of sheep by his patented process for H. M. S. Virago, within a week from this date, Mr. Lavers will feel obliged by those intending to hear his lecture to purchase tickets either of Mr. Mountcastle, Messrs. Elvy and Co., Messrs. Sands and Co., or at the door, as he may be prevented from personally soliciting their support.
AUSTRALIAN ADVOCATE Office, 105, York-street, 17th June.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A new RECRUIT SQUAD will be formed at Hyde Park, on TUESDAY next, 20th, at 7.30 p.m.
By command, &c.
S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Captain and Brigade Adjutant Volunteer Artillery.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Drill TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING. B. Thomson, Captain.

4 AND 5 BATTERIES V.A.—Parade at Hyde Park, WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, 7.30 p.m. Full dress with forage caps and carbines. W. COOPER, Captain. W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

6 BATTERY.—PARADE in full dress, with busbies, without carbines or sidearms, TO-NIGHT, at 7.30 sharp, Hyde Park.
H. DEANE, Captain.

NO. 4 RIFLES.—Company Drill Wednesday Evening, Hyde Park, 7.30. M. Golden, Lieut. Commanding.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE. State price. C. D., Post-office, Balmain.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, for cash. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES FREEMAN COLBURN will hear of something to his advantage, by writing home, or communicating with Brother-in-law, S. S. SOMERSETSHIRE, or care of W. G. WHITE and CO., 10, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

CAPTAIN LAIDMAN, barque Corinne.—LETTER at our office for you. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

MR. M'KENNA, late Bandmaster Sons of Temperance Band—something to your advantage. Address Bard, HERALD Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.
To Messrs. CLEARY, No. 1, M'CARTY, No. 2, PALMER, Nos. 3 and 4, WAY, Nos. 5 and 6, DAVEY, Nos. 7 and 8, WILLIAMS, No. 11, Market Buildings, George-street.
Gentlemen,—We, your employés, take this opportunity of tendering to you our sincere thanks for your kindness in acceding to our request, by closing your respective Establishments at eight o'clock p.m. instead of nine, as heretofore; and we trust that your customers and the friends of the above movement will appreciate the concession by making their purchases at an earlier hour.
We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
JOSEPH PEATE.
HENRY WICKHAM.
HENRY SIMPSON.
ROBERT WEST.
HENRY POGSON.
GEORGE SKARDON.
W. LIVEMORE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
We have to caution the public against purchasing SCHNAPPS, unless the bottles bear a BLUE LABEL, with Udolpho Wolfe's signature, and are packed in YELLOW ENVELOPES, with RED LABEL, also bearing his signature. No other is genuine.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

GERMANIC LLOYDS.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent for this Association, with power to register and class vessels.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF BELFORD and WHEREY, of Taree; and SLYMAN and BRECKENREDGE, of Kiama.—DIVIDENDS in the above Estates will be payable on and after the 20th instant upon production of Promissory Notes, at the office of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

NOTICE.
The Establishment of Signor ALESSANDRO BENUCCI is NOW OPEN, and the articles may be inspected at 349, George-street.
Signor B. begs to announce that on account of his departure at an early date for Italy, all goods will be ticketed at 10 per cent. less than Italian cost.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF THE FINE ARTS.
This splendid collection of works of art is guaranteed to be veritable sculptures in Alabaster, Bardeglio, Carrara, Sienna, Florence, and Volterra Marbles, and by the best Italian artists.
These objects are true copies of the best and most beautiful originals to be found in the Museums of Florence, Rome, Naples, and Volterra.
The above comprise statues of various sizes, classical, religious, antiquarian, and modern; groups of different animals, basso relievo ornaments of various descriptions; Etruscan, Medici, Grecian, and modern vases; vases adapted for the ornamentation of theatres, churches, Masonic halls, and gentlemen's mansions; cups of every size, Mosaic tables, large and small fountains, and other articles too numerous to particularise.

WELLINGTON LAND PURCHASE LOAN of £30,000.
NOTICE.—The above bonds, which fall due on 30th June next, will be retired on presentation, on or after that date, at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney.
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
STEWART MURRAY, Manager.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.—A BALLOT for £300 on loan for ten years, free of interest, will take place at the hall, 282, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 8 p.m.
All shares allotted by 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY will be eligible for the above, and no arrears of subscriptions are required at time of entry. Office open THIS EVENING, 7 till 9.
The ordinary repayment for the advance of £300 from this society is 11s. 6d. per week for ten years, and the large measure of success hitherto attained has placed it as the leading institution of the kind in the colony.
Entrance fee 2s 6d per share. Rules 6d per copy.
T. MILLER, Secretary.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.
To prevent INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BETTS'S NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.
MANUFACTORIES—1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

NOTICE.—The double-barrel GUN now on view at Mr. DELARUE'S, Jeweller, George-street, in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital, will be disposed of, on the premises of Mr. Delarue, at 5 p.m., THIS EVENING, the 20th June. Persons interested will please attend.
June 20, 1871.

NOTICE.—Not having heard from my HUSBAND since 1869, if I do not hear from him in three months from present date, I intend to marry again.
ELIZA COLLYER.
Her X mark.

NOTICE.—If JAMES WHITE do not proceed at once and finish the stairs to house, Randwick Road, as be agreed to do, I shall finish the same at his risk.
WILLIAM LEGGE, Walter-st., Paddington. June 19.

NOTICE.—A straggling BULLOCK, colour white, branded GM off ribs, diamond off rump, has been forwarded from my Yaraldool station with a draft of my fat cattle, and will be sold with them. The owner can have proceeds of same by giving satisfactory proof of ownership. Apply B. RICHARDS, Fairfield, Windsor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased the Bank Auction Rooms, is prepared to conduct SALES on the most liberal terms. He has arranged with Mr. J. B. NORTH to conduct the auction sales, whose well-known abilities will ensure his customers the best prices. The former patrons of Mr. North are respectfully solicited to continue their business.
H. MOON.

BLAIR'S HOTEL, MARGARET-STREET.—Referring to an advertisement in Saturday's HERALD signed by THOMAS GREENHILL, Senior, I caution the public from purchasing one-half or equal share of the business of the hotel, as Mr. Thomas Greenhill, senior, has no interest whatever in the same, and no person has power to dispose of the hotel without my express authority.
ELLIS WRIGHT, Blair's Hotel.

G. N. R.—FORWARDING AGENCY.—TERMINUS, SCONE.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and others, are respectfully informed that great advantage is derived from having Goods for the North forwarded through the undersigned, in consequence of their being in a position to engage the best teams, at the cheapest rates, and generally to promote the quick dispatch of goods.
Personal attention given to all parcels and property consigned to their care, and the best interests of their constituents studied.
JOHN DENSHIRE and CO., General Forwarding Agents, Carriers, &c.
Terminus, Scone, 12th June, 1871.

£20 REWARD.
SAYWELL'S ROYAL NAVY TOBACCO.
The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties who are endeavouring to foist upon shopkeepers some tobacco manufactured from colonial leaf, representing the same to be Saywell's Royal Navy. Shopkeepers are warned to exercise caution in making their purchases, and to be convinced that they have obtained the genuine article.
THOMAS SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB HOTEL, corner of King and York streets.—Visitors will find this Hotel equal to any in the city. Suites of Apartments on reasonable terms. Luncheon and Table d' Hôte daily. Subscription Billiard-room.
CAMPBELL and MACKENZIE, Proprietors.

I THANK the VOLUNTEER for having saved the life of my child on Saturday. G. SPILSBURY.

NEW SYNAGOGUE ELIZABETH-STREET.
FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The Reverend A. B. Davis, £5 5s.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mr. S. A. Joseph	£200 0 0	Mr. D. Marks ..	50 0 0
M. Alexander, M.L.A.	200 0 0	H. L. Nelson	50 0 0
M. Moss ..	200 0 0	B. F. Marks	25 0 0
D. L. Levy	250 0 0	F. A. Anderson	25 0 0
M. Levey ..	100 0 0	C. Solomon	10 0 0
S. Samuel, M.L.A. ..	100 0 0	A. Michaels	5 0 0
S. Hoffnung	200 0 0	Mrs. S. H. Harris ..	100 0 0
S. Cohen ..	50 0 0	Mr. G. Cohen, Cooma ..	20 0 0
Messrs. Myers and Solomon	200 0 0	J. Horwitz, Warwick, Q.	10 0 0
Mr. J. Sadling	1 0 0	S. Woolf ..	5 0 0
J. Solomon	200 0 0	A. Abel ..	5 0 0
J. Isaacs ..	100 0 0	Gus Wangenheim ..	10 0 0
A. Cohen ..	50 0 0	Messrs. Cohen Brothers	52 10 0
Montague De Lissa	20 0 0	Mr. S. Defries	3 3 0
Mr. Elias Cohen	25 0 0	Joseph Kohn	5 0 0
S. Goodman	26 5 0	Messrs. Franck Brothers ..	5 5 0
W. Saber ..	26 5 0	Mr. F. Lee ..	1 1 0
Jacob Isaacs	5 5 0	H. Joseph	3 3 0
J. Assenheim	5 5 0	M. Goulston	10 0 0
B. Rittenberg	5 5 0	J. Abrahams jun. ..	5 0 0
Messrs. Myers and Cantor ..	100 0 0	Mrs. Samuel Emanuel ..	10 0 0
Mr. M. Lemon	5 0 0	Mrs. A. Hort	5 0 0
J. Emanuel	5 0 0	Mr. A. Joseph	10 0 0
J. Abrahams	3 3 0	E. Davis ..	20 0 0
S. Phillips	10 0 0	S. Sampe Gulgong ..	2 0 0
S. Cohen ..	30 0 0	Mrs. Jacobs ..	3 3 0
L. Phillips	25 0 0	G. Saber, Menangle ..	1 0 0
B. Barnett	50 0 0	J. Saber, Menangle ..	1 0 0
W. Perry	1 0 0	J. L. Montefiore ..	50 0 0
P. M'Mahon	1 0 0	A. De Lissa	50 0 0
G. L. Goodman ..	5 5 0	Sir D. Cooper, Bart. ..	10 10 0
M. Mayers	10 0 0	Mr. T. Buckland	10 10 0
H. Benjamin	10 10 0	B. Braun ..	40 0 0
J. Witkowski, Melbourne ..	5 0 0	G. Levy, Melbourne ..	3 3 0
Lewis Moss	21 0 0	A. Solomon, Liverpool ..	10 0 0
M. Myers	3 3 0	S. Solomon, Liverpool ..	10 0 0
D. Barnett	100 0 0	L. Goldring	21 0 0
A. Marks ..	10 10 0	Sundry offerings in Synagogue ..	38 16 0
Widow's mite	0 5 0		
Mr. A. Golay ..	5 0 0		
S. H. Levy, Windsor ..	6 6 0		
E. Solomon, Adelaide ..	5 5 0		
Messrs. J. Jacobs and Sons ..	105 0 0		
Mr. E. Gerson, Muswellbrook .	10 10 0		
M. S. Benjamin ..	3 3 0		
D. H. Davis	25 0 0		
Total ..			..£3319 13 0

S. A. JOSEPH, JOHN SOLOMON, Joint Honorary Treasurers.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurers; or by M. DE LISSA, Hon. Secretary.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
RATEPAYERS are hereby reminded that the period allowed for payment of first half of current year's rates has lapsed.
By order of the Mayor,
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chamber, Glebe, 17th June, 1871.

RATEPAYERS OF WOOLLAHRA! Do not be "REQUESTED." A useful candidate will be brought out to ask the favour of your votes.

TO THE MAYOR OF THE BOROUGH OF HUNTER'S HILL.
PER FAVOUR S. M. HERALD.
SIR,—I have been favoured with the loan of one of the circulars which I hear you have sent to a "SELECT FEW ONLY."
The contents of this production are interesting to all parties. I think the matter should be discussed at a general meeting of the ratepayers, called by you for THAT SPECIAL PURPOSE (unless you are unable to substantiate, "CORAM POPULO,") the statements so INGENIOUSLY worded in your circular.
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
KIRRI-BILLY.
Hunter's Hill, June 19, 1871.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ADGER, Hairdresser, has resumed business at his late rooms, 328, George-street, over Hafer, jeweller.

A CARD.—J. ROEPER, Practical Tailor. Perfect fit guaranteed. Charges moderate. 10, Bridge-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS. 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street.

A CARD.—Public Notice.—The business, well known as PEARSON'S City Hair-cutting Rooms, 58, Market-street, will be continued and conducted by the late assistants, and, by strict attention and civility, they hope to merit a fair share of patronage.
Mons. PAUL H. LONG, M. P. ROARTY.
Hair Brushing by Machinery.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (who for many years practised in George and Hunter streets) desires to inform his patients and the public that HIS ONLY place of business is at 12, South Head Road, opposite Hardy, Brothers, where he continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH of superior workmanship. Teeth stopped and extracted. Moderate charges. N.B.—Please to note the address.

A SINGLE TOOTH from 4s. 6d. Decayed teeth extracted or filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs done. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured.
C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

BANK AUCTION ROOMS.—Furniture and Fancy Bazaar. H. MOON, 336, George-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-st.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

EDWARD MUSCUTT, late of the Norfolk Hotel, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the management of the Restaurant Department of the Hotel and Café de Paris, King-street.
The spacious
DINING AND SUPPER SALOON
will be thrown open to the public
on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

HENRY I. WEST AND CO., 326, George-street, Sydney,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
Investments found for Capitalists, Absentees' Business transacted, Estates wound up.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for Toothache. Dr. Emanuel and Son, dentists (established 1812), Pitt-st.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, Men's Mercer, and General Outfitter. 624, Brickfield-hill.

J. B. EASTON, Dentist, 170, Liverpool-street, administers the nitrous oxide gas at any hour. Mr. E. having received additional apparatus for making the gas, enables him to reduce his fee for administering the same.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, Solicitor.—Offices REMOVED to 126, Elizabeth-st., near King-st.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and honourable mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

T. SULLIVAN, Stock and Station Agent, 400, George-street, Sydney.

TURTLE SOUP.—Turtle Soup This Day. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

DAVID SCOTT (successor to W. Bradley), Artist Photographer, 140, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on Sunday, the 18th, between St. Silas Church and Bounty-street, small portion ALBERT CHAIN, with coins attached. Finder rewarded. No. 16, Pleasant-street, Redfern.

LOST, a Galah PARROT; the finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mr. J. OATES, Gerard-street, Waterloo.

LOST, a cream-coloured GREYHOUND slut. Reward for its return to Mr. J. BROWN, Ultimo.

LOST, 2 CHEQUES—one on City Bank, for £5 5s, drawn by Dunn, Brothers, in favour of Thomas Barling; the other, on the Australian Joint Stock Bank, for £5 18s 11d, drawn by Berling and Brackinrage, in favour of John Brackinrage. Payment stopped. Finder will be rewarded by applying at 178, Sussex-street.

LOST, in Crown-street, a brown Silk UMBRELLA, with bent handle. Reward at 113, South Head Rd.

STOLEN, on Tuesday last, a brindle Kangaroo DOG; name and address on collar. A liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to conviction of the thief. 10, Barrack-street.

STOLEN, or Drifted, from Circular Quay, on Sunday evening, a ship's WHALEBOAT; painted white outside, with black top-streak; lead colour inside; part of stem carried away. Finder rewarded on bringing same to Mr. B. CAIN, Stevedore, ship Commissary, Circular Quay.

REWARD of 10s.—A HORSE Lost, bay, black points, branded 3 on near shoulder. Apply to Rev. R. S. Paterson, Ultimo, off Harris-street West, nearly opposite Liverpool-street.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED from Newtown, on the 16th June, Bay HORSE, branded TT near shoulder, collar-marked. J. P. NEWELL, Butcher.

ONE POUND Reward, lost gentleman's small diamond Ring, in Stanley-street. No. 9, Stanley-street.

FOUND, an English Terrier SLUT. Apply R. C.' 409, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BATHURST.
Principal: The Rev. W. H. SAVIGNY, M.A.
Second Master: Mr. A. B. TURRELL, M.C.P.
The Educational Course includes instruction in Divinity, the Greek, Latin, French, and English languages, arithmetic and mathematics, history and geography, writing, and every other requisite for the University and learned professions, or for the merchant's office.
Bathurst possesses a cool and healthy climate, and by the aid of the railway can easily be reached from Sydney in a single day.
The ensuing holidays will begin on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, and end on FRIDAY, the 21st July.
For terms apply to the Rev. W. H. SAVIGNY, Bathurst.
Professor BADHAM will kindly give any verbal information about the school which may be required.

EDUCATION.—ASHGROVE LODGE, Ashfield.—The teaching is on the Collegiate system, in which Mrs. TAIT is assisted by the best masters.
Prospectuses on application.

EDUCATIONAL Establishment for Young Ladies.—Mrs. Cousen's, 6, Bligh-st. Duties resumed July 11.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE For Young Ladies,—Resident and Daily Students, 143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street, Sydney.
Directress—Mrs. HENRY N. MONTAGU.
Principal—Mr. H. N. MONTAGU.
An additional Midwinter Examination will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, and SPECIAL EXAMINATION PRIZES delivered. The friends of pupils are invited to attend.
The Vacation commences on the 23rd instant, and duties will be resumed on the 18th of July.

SCHOLASTIC.—Woodbine Cottage, Glebe Height.—Mrs. and Miss GRAY'S School for Young Ladies. Vacation will terminate on MONDAY, 27th June. Vacancies for Boarders and Day Pupils. Terms moderate.

SCHOLASTIC.—Mrs. COWPER, 364, Liverpool-street. Vacation commences 13th June. Pupils and masters expected to be in attendance 11th July.
Vacancies for Boarders and Day Pupils.

WAVERLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.—The Holidays will begin Friday, 16th June and end 18th July.

WOODBINE COTTAGE, Glebe Height.—Private Lessons in Music, one guinea per quarter.

MR. NORRIS, Writing Master, will hold Special Writing Classes every morning during the holidays for boys very backward in writing. The course of 3 weeks, 5s. Prizes awarded. 241, Castlereagh-st. Estd. 1861.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

TO LEND, ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS on real security, in one or more sums. CURTIS and GANNON, Solicitors, 229, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of through LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-st.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM, Sydney Insurance, Peak Downs, Commercial Bank SHARES for SALE.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., 173, Pitt-street.

A. J. S. BANK, City Bank, and A. S. N. Co.'s SHARES for SALE. Wanted, N. S. W. Government Debentures and New Zealand Treasury Bills.
A. H. RICHARDSON, 271, George-street.

£5000 TO LEND upon Freehold Property. Stenhouse and Hardy, 49, Hunter-st.

WANTED, CITY and other BANK STOCK. For SALE, Peak Downs Pacific Insurance and other SHARES.
CHATFIELD and SON, 69, Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND, large or small amounts. Equitable Loan Company, 111, Elizabeth-street.

£3000 TO LEND in sums of from £20 to £50, on deposit of title deeds, or upon mortgage of freehold; interest low. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, Elizabeth-street North.

OLEOGRAPHS! OLEOGRAPHS!!
Facsimiles of Original Oil-paintings.
These pictures which are produced by an entirely original process, have already attracted much attention for their extreme cheapness and truthfulness as copies; they have in all respects the appearance of original oil paintings, and can be confidently recommended, not only as cheap and excellent art for wall adornment, but as admirable studies for young artists.
The GRAPHIC of June 4, has the following remarks on these productions:—
"The humblest person in these days who can afford to pay the rent of a single room need no longer cover the walls of his dwelling with worthless daubs. The photographer and the wood-engraver are prepared to supply him, for a very small sum, with works of real artistic merit. And now the time has come when the middle-class citizen, whose income is reckoned by hundreds, may vie with the millionaire in the ornamentation of his dining-room. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have introduced a novel process for reproducing facsimiles of oil-paintings. The colours are fixed on canvas and the pictures look exactly like the originals, yet the price is so low that for less than the cost of a journey to Amsterdam, we may buy a facsimile copy of Rembrandt's incomparable 'Night Watch,' one of the glories of the museum in that city. Many a British paterfamilias, as he strolls through foreign galleries, spends more pounds than these Oleographs cost shillings in buying far worse copies of famous pictures. The Oleographs, too, are less likely to change colour or crack than the copies for which our countrymen often pay so dearly. Messrs. Low deserve every encouragement in their enterprise; for this reproduction of the works of some of the best painters at a very low price will be of essential service in elevating the public taste."
A new supply ex Mail Steamer, just opened.
C. T. SANDON, Sole Agent for New South Wales, 324, George-street.

MONUMENTAL MASONS.—DAVIES and ROSS, REMOVED from Crown and William streets, to 716, George-street South (and at Haslem Creek).
Monuments, Headstones, Kerbing, &c., lowest prices.
Country orders promptly attended to.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456555

FUNERALS.

LOYAL BALMAIN LODGE, I.O.O.F.—4328.—The Officers and Brethren of 19, together with the Officers and Brethren of ... lodges in the Sydney district, are ... twenty-nine minutes past ... attend the funeral of our late Brother ... to meet at the Oddfellows' ... at 2 p.m., on MONDAY ...

PRISONER KENNEDY.

... the Colonial Secretary,—"1. What ... the tribunal which inquired into and de... the prisoner Kennedy's sanity or insanity? ... upon what evidence did the tribunal arrive at the conclusion that Kennedy was insane? 3. Was there any medical report; and, if so, will the Colonial Secretary lay that report upon the table of the House?"

Mr. ROBERTSON replied,—1. The usual medical Board, consisting of the gaol surgeon and Dr. Alleyne, in accordance with the Act 7 Vic., No. 14. 2. Observations and conversations with prisoner, and by information from gaol officers in charge of him. 3. The usual certificates, copies of which will be laid on the table if desired. I may add that the Sheriff has reported as follows:—"Prisoner Kennedy was brought before the visiting justice, charged with assaulting the principal gaoler, and was remanded for medical examination. The examination was made in the usual manner, according to the Act 7 Vic. No. 14, by the visiting surgeon and Dr. Alleyne, who certified to the insanity of the prisoner. The medical gentlemen were guided by observations of and conversations with the prisoner, and by information from the officers under whose charge he had been."

POSTMASTER AT WALGETT.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Has the Postmaster at Walgett reported to the Post Office authorities the numerous times that the contractor has been behind his time? 2. How many times within the last two months has he been late, and his reasons for delay? 3. Is it the intention of the Postmaster-General to call upon his sureties for the due fulfilment of his contract? 4. Are the contractors allowed to carry passengers, and thereby delay the mails?"

Mr. ROBERTSON replied,—1. The postmaster at Walgett has reported in all cases when mails have arrived late. 2. Presuming that the contract between Gunnedah and Walgett is referred to, eight times. 3. It is not the intention of the Postmaster-General to apply to the sureties. The delays, with one exception, in which a heavy fine has been imposed, have been caused by heavy rains and flooded rivers. 4. Contractors are allowed to carry a limited number of passengers, but the conveyance of passengers is not allowed to retard the delivery of mails.

PETITION.

Mr. GARRETT presented a petition from a number of persons interested in the development of the mineral resources of the country, showing that it was highly desirable that the Government or the Parliament should take into consideration the present high charges for the carriage of coal and other minerals by railway, with a view to the reduction of the same.

The petition was received.

PAPER.

Mr. LORD laid on the table a return to an order of the House for copies of all tenders received by the Government for supplies for the public service for Darlinghurst Gaol, for Parramatta district, and for the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, from 1st April, 1870.

MESSAGE.

Mr. SPEAKER announced the receipt of a message from his Excellency the Governor, in which his Excellency conveyed his assent, in the name of her Majesty, to the Sydney Meat Preserving Company's Bill.

RAILWAY LOAN BILL.

Mr. LORD said the Government had arrived at the determination to withdraw the Loan for Railway Extension Bill.

The bill was thereupon withdrawn.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. LORD, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Appropriation Bill in detail.

The preamble was postponed.

Clause 1, "Schedules, £1784 6s. 8d.;" clause 2, "Executive and Legislative, £12,908;" clause 3, "Colonial Secretary, £476,161 17s. 2d.," were agreed to without discussion.

Clause 4, "Administration of Justice," £86,783 13s. 4d.

Mr. WEARNE moved the reduction of the item £5167, under the head "District Courts," by the sum of £365. His object was to effect a reduction in the salary of the Registrar of Newcastle and Maitland, and leaving it at £75, the same as the salary of Registrars in other portions of the colony.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said they might as well be asked to abolish the office of Registrar for the Metropolitan District Court. There was a large amount of business which had to be done by the Registrar at Maitland and Newcastle, and he felt sure they would not be able to get a person to fill the office for £75 a year. The office could not possibly be amalgamated with any other office.

Mr. STEWART supported the motion.

The motion was negatived on a division of 24 to 2, Messrs. Wearne and Stewart alone voting on the side of the noes.

Mr. HOSKINS pointed out that when Mr. Collett, the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Wallabadah, took office, he undertook to perform the duties for £60 a year; that sum, by some arrangement which he (Mr. Hoskins) could not understand, had been increased to £100. He did not see any necessity for the office. There was no court-house or lockup at Wallabadah, but only two public-houses and a store.

The clause as read was passed.

Clause 5, "Secretary for Finance and Trade, £210,182."
Clause 6, "Secretary for Lands, £125,028 10s. 2d."
Clause 7, "Secretary for Public Works, £469,667."
Clause 8, "Postmaster-General, £152,254."
These clauses were agreed to without debate.
Clause 9, "Supplementary, £107,489 15s. 9d."

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved the omission of the sum of £6286 17s. 6d., amount voted in aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund to the 31st December. He presumed that if not here, in some other place, he might be accused of dishonesty in proposing the omission of this item; but any person who made that accusation could have but little knowledge of the circumstances under which the Superannuation Act was established in this colony. He thought a person who dreamt of making such a charge should keep his thoughts to himself in the event of this House refusing to further supplement the superannuation fund. Hon. members were acquainted with the circumstances under which that fund was established. A sum of £3600 was reserved by the Constitution Act for pensions to Civil servants, and when that fund became exhausted, which it soon did, it was found difficult to obtain the assent of the Assembly to votes for additional pensions beyond the reserve in the schedule to the Constitution Act. The Superannuation Bill was proposed in order to remedy this difficulty. It was said that applications for pensions would become unnecessary if that Act were passed, and that 2 per cent. deductions from the salaries of the Civil servants would be sufficient to establish a fund from which all claims could be met. At last, however, 4 per cent. was fixed upon as the amount of deduction with a view to throw upon the fund all claims for pensions or superannuations. When that was proposed several hon. members foresaw that 4 per cent. would be insufficient. It was discovered in England that 5 per cent. was an insufficient deduction; but, as under former Acts of Parliament a surplus had accrued, it was there considered advisable to abandon the principle of deductions altogether. There were, therefore, good grounds for supposing that as a deduction of 5 per cent. was not enough in England, a deduction of 4 per cent. would be insufficient here, especially as it would have to meet more extravagant pensions. But when hon. members found that this 4 per cent. was to provide gratuities also for the relatives of deceased officers, no great foresight was required to see that the deductions would be very far from sufficient. He (Mr. Piddington) had been instrumental in introducing into the bill then before Parliament the 10th clause, which limited the old Parliament should give the fund to £10,000. He did not offer that £10,000 in deference to any claim the Civil servants could establish. He defied any person to show that they had any right in law or equity to a farthing beyond the £3600 mentioned in the Constitution Act; and he maintained, further, that Parliament had as much right to deal with the schedule under which that £3600 was expended, as to deal with schedule C, which Parliament had virtually abolished, except in so far as concerned existing interests. Under schedule C a large sum of money was set apart in aid of public worship, and the Parliament had virtually done away with that schedule limiting the payments under it to those persons who had an interest in it at the time the Act abolishing State-aid to religion was passed. The schedule of £3600 might be dealt with in the same way. He entirely denied that there was any ground for accusations of repudiation or dishonesty in this matter. If the Parliament desired to stand by the contract made with the Civil servants that contract was to be found in the Act itself. But that was not sufficient for some authorities. He had taken the trouble to obtain a copy of the Superannuation Bill as it had passed the Legislative Council, and he found that that body had made two most important alterations in the bill. (Hear, hear.) They had altered the gratuity clause to a certain extent, and they had inserted in the second clause the word "hereafter" after the word "allowance," the word "made" between "or" and "payable" in the same clause. By these alterations the Council threw upon the people a liability they had not contracted. The effect of the insertion of those two words was to initiate a charge upon the people. Now he admitted the right of the Council to make amendments in money bills, but only in the shape of reducing the charge upon the revenue, or in any other way that did not increase the burdens of the people. In the present case their action would have the effect of increasing the burdens of the people to the extent of £10,000 per annum.

Mr. SAMUEL: There is something more. They originate a money vote.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: No doubt they did. He found by a schedule laid upon the table of the House, that the bill proposed to reduce the pensions from £20,000 to £11,000, which would, of course, have an effect upon existing pensions; but the Council, by using the word hereafter, had drawn from the operation of the bill all the pensions, and increased the amount of liability from £11,000 to £20,000. He certainly never dreamt that the Council had power to initiate a charge upon the people—(hear, hear)—and he maintained that it was an invasion of their rights which no hon. member would agree to. It was quite clear now from the action of the Legislative Council that the Civil servants expected that the deductions should be invested and kept year after year, until they reached an enormous amount of money, while in the meantime there was nothing to the credit of the account. But supposing the amount of deductions were invested, it would only realise £150 per annum, and the Civil servants expected the Consolidated Revenue to pay £1000 per annum, while the deductions were accumulating. And how long would the deductions be accumulating before the interest would enable the parties to participate to any extent whatever in the superannuation allowance. The object of the friends of the Civil servants was to throw the whole amount on the Consolidated Revenue until the deductions accumulated to £700,000. He believed that Parliament endowed the superannuation allowance simply as a matter of grace. They gave £10,000 when the Act was passed, and gave a second sum last year. These sums were given as a favour by the country and liberality of Parliament, but there was no claim to a penny or a farthing of it. He found that there had been deductions from the salaries of the Civil servants of £64,478 3s. 10d. since the establishment of the fund, while the sum returned to them amounted to £87,093 0s. 3d., which had been divided amongst the Civil servants; so that £23,000 had been given as a free gift to the Civil servants in addition to the deductions which had been distributed amongst them. Under these circumstances he moved the omission of the item £6286 17s. 6d.

Mr. R. FORSTER said he wished to move an amendment on the Supplementary Estimates before the item which the hon. member proposed to strike out.

The CHAIRMAN said the hon. member could move his amendment.

Mr. R. FORSTER said he desired to move the omission of the item of £200 for the Temperance Alliance. He had stated before, and did so again, that his opposition to the item arose from no personal feeling in regard to the gentlemen who acted on the committee, but entirely and purely on the ground that inasmuch as it was not an institution which should come to the House for an endowment to sustain it and to carry it on, the Government had no right to assist it by putting on the Estimates an annual sum of £200. He found that when the institution was first started £1400 was obtained from the Government towards building a Temperance Hall, and that the institution had been carried on from year to year, and annual reports published of which he had not been able to get a copy. For some few years back it appeared the Government had been giving (at the request of somebody whose names had not been stated by the Government) a sum of £200 to supplement a similar sum raised by the Alliance; and the £400 was to be expended in providing breakfasts for the destitute poor on Sunday morning, and be supposed to provide lectures to address the meeting once a week. He had been informed by the Secretary for Lands that such was the object of the money being voted, and the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Wearne) also stated that a better application of the money could not be made than to provide breakfasts for destitute poor people. (Hear, hear.) That being the case he apprehended there could be no doubt the money was voted for that purpose. But he felt convinced that the money had not gone for the purpose of providing breakfasts for the destitute poor on Sunday morning. The House gave the money to pay off a debt which those people had contracted. Half-a-dozen people, some years past, resolved to erect a building to be called the Temperance Alliance Society, and appealed to the Government to aid them. The Government advanced £1000; and these people having found that they were unable to carry out the undertaking out of their own pockets, had by some means or other obtained from the Government £200 per annum, which was really to pay the interest on the debt contracted. If there was any doubt that the money was devoted to the payment of the mortgage on the Temperance Hall, that doubt was set at rest by the following passage which he read from the report of the Society for 1869:—"The upper room is granted free of charge to the friends conducting the Sunday morning breakfast for the poor, at which from seventy to one hundred and twenty have been supplied with a free breakfast every Sunday; they are then exhorted to forsake every evil way and practice, and very many have on such occasions signed the pledge. The charges for letting the hall have been very moderate, yet it has helped, with other sources of income, to reduce the debt nearly £1400 during the last three years. In making this great reduction in so short a period, we have been greatly helped by the liberality of the Government voting two succeeding years the sum of £200, on condition of a like sum being raised by subscription from the public, Mr. J. Davies and Mr. Osborne collecting most of the sum required." In the face of that would hon. members tell him that it was not a swindle upon the country to obtain this money on the statement of Ministers that it was asked for the purpose of feeding the poor when, in fact, it was applied for the payment of a debt on the building. [Mr. WEARNE: It was never asserted.] The hon. member ought to be more careful before he made these broad assertions. In the Herald's Parliamentary report of the 13th June, he found that the Colonial Secretary stated that the money was devoted to the purpose he had named; and on a subsequent evening the hon. member (Mr. Wearne) confirmed that statement. [The hon. member read the Herald's reports.] He did not complain that money was voted to feed the poor but he did complain that money so voted for some years past had been diverted to an entirely different object. If this Temperance Society was to be a Government institution well and good; but let us not be asked year by year to vote money under false pretences, or to enable people to gain a reputation for liberality by the manipulation of Government funds. In the Sydney Mail, April 8th, the following paragraph occurred:—"Sunday Morning Breakfast at the Temperance Hall.—It is intended at 7 o'clock every Sunday morning to give a comfortable meal to the extremely poor and homeless, with advice and assistance to obtain employment to any that are able and willing to work. The managers and workers in this unpretending effort have for nine years carried it on solely by voluntary contributions." Another piece of information which had been handed to him was a paragraph clipped from the Sydney Morning Herald. It was:—"Sunday Morning Breakfasts.—The following is the eighth annual report in reference to the Sunday morning breakfasts for the poor and outcast: 'By the Divine blessing, the workers in this movement have been enabled to carry on the weekly meetings through another year. A good plain breakfast has been given to all the destitute who have come to the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock. None are excluded but such as are not sober. Suitable and earnest addresses have been given by ministers and friends of various denominations who have paid the meeting a visit, as well as by those who regularly conduct the work. Numbers have signed the pledge, and have been assisted to obtain employment. The receipts for the year have been £73 13s. 6d., exclusive of a box of sugar and some tea and coffee.'" If these people desired to establish a temperance hall, let them pay for it out of their own pockets. If they had asked for this money for the purpose of paying off the debt, there was not a Minister who would have entertained it, and hence he was fully justified in characterising this Loans Act in the manner he had done. He moved that the item be struck out.

Mr. LORD said he trusted that the committee would not consent to omit the item. It was agreed that this money should be paid on condition that a similar amount was raised by private contribution. He had seen the contribution, and this money was now due and ought to be paid.

Mr. BROOKES said the hon. member (Mr. R. Forster) had slandered a useful society by accusing its members of firing at a portrait of the Pope, and then going to the Temperance Hall. He saw that similar statements had been made by the Rev. Father Dunn at Goulburn, in a letter intended to prevent the establishment of a temperance society in his district. The hon. member (Mr. R. Forster) had said that the police knew of this shooting; but the Inspector-General of Police had authorised him to say that the police knew nothing whatever of the matter.

Mr. R. FORSTER: It is true, nevertheless.

Mr. BROOKES denied that the "Alliance" was a sectarian association, and quoted from its deed of incorporation.

Mr. WEARNE said he was sorry the hon. member had called this matter a swindle. He believed the money was well spent, and that as much good was done by giving £200 to the Temperance Alliance as by paying a similar sum to a school of arts. He could not have said on a former occasion that the Alliance spent two or three hundred pounds per annum in providing breakfasts for the poor, because he was not a member of the committee and did not know the details of their management. He knew, however, that they did a great deal of good in the city. This question was in a nutshell. The money had been promised on condition that the sum of £200 should be raised by subscription—that sum had been raised, and he hoped this vote would be granted by the House.

Mr. HOSKINS said he could not see why the Government should propose this item for an association in Sydney, when they had reduced the votes for hospitals and benevolent asylums in the country to one-half of the sums raised by private contributions. Did not this show a greater consideration for the interests of Sydney, than for the interests of the people in the country districts?

Mr. R. FORSTER, in reference to what Mr. Brookes had said, stated that he had not communicated with any priest in reference to this matter, but had acted purely upon his own impulse. The gentlemen connected with this Alliance, however, were not content with that, but also furnished him with the reports, which enabled him to go further in the matter than he had at first intended. His attention had been drawn to a passage in one of the reports, which showed that the Alliance did not provide the Sunday morning breakfasts at all. [Mr. WEARNE: They supplement the subscriptions.] He took their reports to contain a true statement of what they did during the year; and in the report which he had in his hand it was stated: "The upper room is granted free of charge to those friends who conduct the Sunday morning breakfasts for the poor." He believed it was the Young Men's Christian Association who deserved the credit for providing these Sunday morning breakfasts. Those gentlemen had voluntarily taken upon themselves the duty of providing and conducting those breakfasts, and all that the Temperance Alliance did was to allow them the use of the upper room at the Temperance Hall free of charge. In 1868 the Alliance collected £92 15s.; in 1869 they collected £213, of which one gentleman gave £101 15s. [Mr. WEARNE: Do you mean to say he did not give that sum?] He said the gentleman did give it; but if he had not given it, the Alliance would have failed to raise £200. The gentleman in question was, no doubt, influenced by the highest Christian and benevolent motives. As to the concerts, he never said a word about them; and the hon. member for Northumberland was wrong in having charged him with speaking about them. With regard to the other statement which he (Mr. Forster) made, he had the authority of a police officer to guide him. He could lay his hand upon that officer at any time if necessary, but he would not compromise him in any way by mentioning his name now. That police officer was not a Roman Catholic, and he (Mr. Forster) would rather take his word than he would some men's oaths. In speaking upon this question he had neither been influenced by priests nor anyone else. He repeated that if the Government were, in the first instance, induced to place this vote upon the Estimates upon representations made to them that the money was required to supply food to the poor of Sydney, when it was in reality required for other purposes; those persons who made those representations were guilty of a swindle. He did not say that anything of the kind had been done; but the Government had not yet explained how they came to place the item on the Estimates.

Mr. WEARNE said he held in his hand a report of the Alliance for 1870, in which it was shown that a sum of money had been expended by the Alliance towards providing the Sunday morning breakfasts.

The question that the figures proposed to be omitted stand part of the question was put and agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 31.
Sir J. Martin, Mr. Robertson, Lord, Windeyer, Byrnes, Brookes, Hill; Mr. Stewart, Tunks, Piddington, Weaver, Garrett, Speer, Buchanan; Mr. Greville, Bell, Allen, Neale, Alexander; Wearne, Clarke, Tellers.

Noes, 4.
Mr. W. Forster, Dillon, Fallon; Mr. [illegible], Church, Fitzpatrick; Mr. R. Forster, Hoskins, Tellers.

The amendment was, therefore, negatived.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved the omission of the item £6286 17s. 6d. in aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund. He moved this motion, because he was of opinion that the Civil servants had no right to a single penny of the public money to supplement the fund, and also because the Legislative Council had introduced amendments into the Superannuation Bill which would have the effect of throwing upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund some £10,000 in excess of the amount which the Assembly had decided not to grant.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 14.
Sir James Martin, Mr. Robertson, Lord, Windeyer, Byrnes; Mr. Brookes, Hill, Bell, Allen, R. Forster; Mr. Tunks, Smith; Dillon, Church, Tellers.

Noes, 13.
Mr. S. Brown, Samuel, Hoskins, Stewart, Neale; Mr. Alexander, Wearne, Clarke, Garrett, Speer; Mr. Greville, W. Forster, Buchanan; Driver, Piddington, Tellers.

The amendment was therefore agreed to.

The remaining portion of the bill was agreed to. The House resumed. The bill with amendments was reported; the report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill made an order of the day for Tuesday (to-day).

MAIN ROADS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. BYRNES, the House resolved itself into committee, to consider the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Main Roads Act Management Bill. The amendments were agreed to, and, the House having resumed, the resolution was reported and adopted, and the bill returned to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

HAULAGE RATES, GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Mr. GARRETT moved,—"That this House, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the petition of Mr. Andrew M'Cauley and other persons, praying for the permanent reduction of the haulage rates on the Government railways for minerals, from Bowenfels, and other localities, to Sydney, with the view of considering and adopting a resolution having reference to the subject and prayer of the said petition."

Mr. SAMUEL asked whether the motion was in order, and whether it was competent for the hon. member to submit a measure of the kind which was in point of fact adopting a resolution for a grant of money.

Mr. SPEAKER said that there was nothing to prevent the hon. member going into Committee, and a motion could then be moved that the resolution could be contingent upon a message from his Excellency the Governor.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock until 3 o'clock on the following afternoon.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY, 19TH JUNE.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

ORDER NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.

HUGHES V. THE MAYOR, &C., OF SYDNEY.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING, Q.C., for plaintiff, moved for a rule nisi for new trial of the above case. The action was one by Mrs. Esther Hughes, against the Sydney Corporation, for injuries said to have been done to her property by the discharge of filthy water and matter thereon, through the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants in the drainage of the adjacent streets. The case was tried at the last sittings for causes before Mr. Justice Faucett and a special jury of twelve. The verdict was for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages. A rule was asked for on the grounds that this verdict was against evidence, and that his Honor had misdirected the jury. Upon the first point it was urged that the case was one in which the plaintiff ought to have clearly recovered substantial damages or none at all, and that the verdict actually arrived at could only be accounted for by supposing it to have been the result of some compromise in the jury-room. By supposing, in fact, that some of the jurors desiring to award substantial damages, and others to find for the defendants, the one side had simply given up their opinion as to damages in consideration of the other consenting to a mere verdict, without substantial damages, for the plaintiff. As to the second point, the alleged misdirection consisted in his Honor having told the jury, that if they believed the drains constructed by the defendants had brought more filth on to the plaintiff's property than would otherwise have come there, this would be evidence of such gross negligence as would entitle plaintiff to a verdict. It was contended that his Honor ought to have told the jury, as a matter of law, that if the drains brought filth on to the plaintiff's property which, but for such drains, would not have been so brought, the plaintiff would have an absolute right to recover, irrespective of any question as to the degree of skill with which the drains had been constructed.

The COURT, by majority, refused to grant a rule. The CHIEF JUSTICE (who was the dissenting Judge) was of opinion that the jury ought to have been directed in the manner contended for; and that this, at all events, was a question which ought to be fully argued and solemnly decided. Also, that as the case was one in which it would seem, from the evidence, that there ought to have been substantial damages or a verdict for the defendant, this was an additional reason for granting the rule. The other Judges were of opinion that the direction was right, the real question being one of fact; and that although the evidence seemed to indicate that there ought to have been substantial damages, the jury—who had viewed the ground and had had all the evidence before them—had a right to find as they did. Their Honors all declined to assume the possibility of any such compromise as was suggested having been made in the jury-room, as any such compromise would be a gross breach of the jurors' duty.

SPECIAL SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice CHEEKE, and a jury of four.

FRANCIS V. TOWNS AND OTHERS.

The trial of this case was resumed from Friday, the 9th instant, but not concluded. The plaintiff's case was closed, and that for the defendants' gone into.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

TALBOT V. MUSSON.

The plaintiff in this case claimed £10 10s. for hire of goods. A verdict by consent was taken for £6.

PIKE V. BYRNES.

The plaintiff in this case, Thomas Pike, sued the defendant, Edward Byrnes, for £67, for board and lodging supplied to defendant's wife. The plaintiff's case was that, in consequence of some family difference, the defendant decided upon living apart from his wife in December, 1869, and about that time took her in a cab to plaintiff's house, where she remained as a boarder ever since. Mrs. Byrnes swore that, with the exception of £3 sent to her by some one, she was without any means of support, and that although she had occasionally gone to defendant's house, she had continued to live at the plaintiff's from the time she was left there by the defendant. For the defence it was contended that Mrs. Byrnes had sufficient means to support herself; that defendant's house had always been at her disposal, and that defendant had never made any arrangement with the plaintiff for her board and lodging; one witness proved that Mrs. Byrnes had shown her between £60 and £70, and shortly after this defendant had gone away, and also that she had told her that she had money in the bank. The evidence was very conflicting. His Honor having lucidly pointed out the legal liability of the defendant under the circumstances, gave a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Butler instructed by Mr. Driver appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

KELLY V. BYRNES.

The plaintiff, a shopkeeper, claimed £2 7s. 10d. for goods sold and delivered. The defendant was the same person who had been sued for board and lodging in the preceding case, and the goods had been supplied to his wife. A verdict for 6s. was taken by consent. Mr. S. C. Brown appeared for the defendant.

THOMPSON V. ELLIS AND WIFE.

The plaintiff in this case, Annie Thompson, stated that she had in the year 1860 lent the defendant's wife, after the death of her first husband, but prior to her marriage with the defendant, the sum claimed, £15. The money appeared to have been lent for the payment of a gravestone which defendant's wife had proposed to erect in memory of her first husband. Defendant denied having borrowed any money from the plaintiff or that she had erected a tombstone, but admitted that she had received some money from her in payment for board and lodging. A set-off had been filed, verdict for defendant. Mr. Driver appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. B. Smith, for the defendant.

COATES V. ANDERSON.

The plaintiff in this case claimed £12 for money lent and money paid to the defendant. The plaintiff stated that he had lent the defendant the money about twelve years ago, but that the defendant, within the last six years (the time fixed by statute of limitations for the recovery of a debt) had made various payments on account. Defendant admitted he had paid £1 on account about twelve months ago, and that there was a balance owing from him to the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, £13.

MULLET V. DAVIS.

The plaintiff in this case, Charles John Mullet, claimed from the defendant, James Davis, £100 damages, for malicious prosecutions and false imprisonment. The parties were neighbours, and coaldealers at the Union Wharf, and had formerly been partners. Some proceedings in the police office had been instituted, by the plaintiff against the defendant, in March last, for assault, and such proceedings had culminated in a charge of perjury being preferred against the plaintiff by the defendant, when the case was dismissed. The only question in this case was whether, at the time of setting the law in motion against the plaintiff, the defendant had reasonable and probable cause to believe that the plaintiff had committed perjury. Witnesses were called for both plaintiff and defendant. His Honor ordered a nonsuit without costs. Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. R. M. Forster, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Carroll for the defendant.

MURRAY V. LANDER.

This was a claim for £25 for work and materials, and arose out the contract for building of a two-storied house by the plaintiff for the defendant, the claim being for extras. The contract expressly stipulated that no extras were to be charged for without a special order was given; but some iron pilasters had been substituted for wooden ones. A set-off was filed by the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, £2 6s. Mr. Want, instructed by Mr. Dawson, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Henry Lennon, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Gannon on behalf of creditors.

In the estate of Patrick M'Cabe, a special meeting was held, at which insolvent was examined by Mr. Gannon for a creditor.

In the estate of Thomas Gogarty, an adjourned special meeting for examination. Further adjourned by request until Friday.

In the estate of James Sherwood, a special meeting for examination of insolvent. Adjourned by request of Mr. Cecil Stephen, on behalf of the official assignee, until Friday; insolvent's expenses of that day to be paid to him.

SURRENDERS.

William Cahill, of Tighe's Creek, Newcastle, smelter. Liabilities, £72 9s. 10½d. Assets, £36. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

John Bourke, of Goulburn, wheelwright. Liabilities, £110 10s. Assets, £73 3s. 2d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John William Wallace Campbell, of West Maitland, butcher, on petition and affidavit. Schedule of assets and liabilities to be filed on or before the 29th June. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Lloyd James, James Robert Everett, Thomas Baker, John Woods, Louis Marcus, Thomas James Lodge, adjourned from the 6th instant; William Henry Stevens, adjourned from the 13th instant.

Tuesday, 27th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Elliott, Duncan William Campbell, Thomas Daniel Ford, William Cooper, Liphman Moses, William Sheesmith, adjourned from the 5th instant; Matthew O'Brien, adjourned from the 13th instant; Vere Hunt, adjourned from the 13th instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Robert Ingall, adjourned examination from the 13th instant.

Thursday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Whiteman, second, at East Maitland.

Wednesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Edward Gray, third; Edwin Wood Long, first or only meeting; James Neill, first or only meeting; Michael Hanley and Francis Hanley, first meeting; Henry Clay Barrell, first meeting; May Tung Gue, adjourned single from the 14th instant.

Wednesday, 21st June, at 2 p.m.—At the office of Mr. Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee: Robert Allan Hunt, special, to decide upon either finally accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Thursday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Sherwood, adjourned examination from the 16th instant.

Thursday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Richard Chynoweth, second meeting.

Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Forrester, adjourned second from the 9th instant; Edward Fielding, adjourned single from the 9th instant; Robert Ingall, first meeting; Thomas Walker, and Co., special, for proof of debts. Thomas Sullivan and William Tindale, adjourned special from the 16th instant; Thomas Gogarty, adjourned examination from the 16th instant.

Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Esther Scally, second meeting, at East Maitland.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Spence, Merriman, Powell, Raper, and Vickery.

Fourteen persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s., for drunkenness or for riotous behaviour; and one man was fined 20s. for making use of obscene language in a public place—to wit, on Pyrmont Bridge.

Bridget Mooney, a vagrant, was sent to Darlinghurst for two months; and Mary Winter, found guilty of having on Hyde Park on Saturday evening offended against decency, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Elizabeth Hutchinson was brought before the Court on warrant, charged with having on the 14th June violently and maliciously declared and threatened that she would smash the face of Caroline Gordon, wherefore the said Gordon, being in fear of personal violence, prayed that she Hutchinson might be required to give sureties of the peace. Mr. Driver appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Forster for the defendant. Complainant's evidence sustained her complaint, and Mr. Forster admitted that under the circumstances their Worships had no alternative but to direct his client to give sureties. Order to enter into a recognizance, with two sureties in £5 each, to keep the peace for six months.

On the summons paper were eight cases. Harris v. Robinson was an undefended case for the recovery of wages, in which an order was made for payment of the sum claimed. The rest were either postponed or not prosecuted.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Rattray, Williams, and Donaldson.

Twelve persons, convicted of drunkenness, were fined in various penalties.

Henry Baggult, charged with committing an assault within view of constable Kerr, was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s.; in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.

Thomas Cowan was fined 20s., in default, seven days' imprisonment, for using indecent language in George-street.

Thomas Matthews, convicted of wilfully damaging a police uniform, valued at £1, was ordered to pay that amount, or go to gaol for seven days.

John Riordan was fined for riotous behaviour on South Head Road.

George Graham was fined 40s., in default, fourteen days' imprisonment, for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty.

John Leeks was charged with stealing a pair of trousers and a tobacco pouch, valued at 30s., the property of Daniel Robinson. Prisoner was arrested by senior constable Brennan on Saturday last, charged with stealing the property which had been pawned by him at the shop of William George Benson, of Castlereagh-street. Prosecutor identified the property as his, and stated that prisoner had been in his employ about three weeks as a servant, and that on Friday last, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, he obtained permission to go out, and did not return. Prisoner elected to be dealt with by the Bench, and pleaded guilty. Sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Thomas Drew, convicted of stealing a crimean shirt, valued at 10s. 6d., the property of Malachi Downey, was sent to gaol for three months.

SUMMONS SHEET.—There were three charges on the sheet. Peter Jackson, charged by John Terence M'Mahon with breach of the peace, was bound over to keep the peace for six months. In the remaining cases the parties did not appear.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

RANDWICK.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Council was held in the Chamber, on Wednesday, the 7th June, at half-past 7 p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Walter Bradley), and Aldermen Pearce, Dawson, and Dutruc. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which the following correspondence was read. 1. From Messrs. James Powell and Thomas M'Clenchan, requesting that a drain-pipe, through which a large quantity of water flowed on their land, might be stopped, and the water allowed to run down the street to the ocean. The Council Clerk was instructed to reply that as the water flowed over its natural course it could not be diverted. 2. From Mr. T. W. F. Wilshire, requesting of the Council to have made the road leading from the Waverley Road, between Mr. Paine's property and his own, which he states was impassable, never having been made. The Clerk was directed to inform Mr. Wilshire that a motion would be brought forward at the next meeting of the Council to comply with his request. 3. To the Hon. the Secretary for Lands, requesting that Botany-street, from Rainbow-street to its intersection with the old Botany Road, might be opened, to which a reply was received stating that the street was preliminarily notified by Gazette notice of 7th March last, and had been sent on for confirmation, and that action would be taken when the proper time for opening the same had arrived. 4. To the Hon. the Secretary for Lands, applying for a grant of £500 for repair of Long Bay Road, which the late heavy rains had so much damaged; that, unless at once put in order, would become impassable; in reply to which it was stated that the application had been forwarded to the Department of Public Works. The Council Clerk laid upon the table the proceedings at the Appeal Court, held in the Council Chamber on the 28th ultimo. The Council proceeded to consider the tenders received for a loan of £1000, to complete the main or Trust Road from Coogee Bay to Long Bay Road, and to make and repair the roads, &c., in Randwick and Coogee Wards. It was moved by Alderman Pearce and seconded by Alderman Dutruc,—"That the tenders be not accepted, and that the Clerk be instructed to advertise for fresh tenders, in sums of not less than £50, on twenty debentures of that amount, the rate of interest not to exceed six per cent. per annum, and the loan to be repayable in five years. The Clerk was further directed to advertise for tenders to supply 1000 tons of best blue metal, broken or unbroken, to be delivered at the Redfern Railway Station, or on any wharf in Sydney. It was resolved that a letter be addressed to Mr. Mathew Walsh, of Perouse-street, calling upon him to open the drain in front of his premises, which he had caused to be closed up, thereby obstructing the water course, which, if not complied with within three days, the Council would proceed at law to compel him to do so. The finance account was brought up and adopted, and the amount £24 9s. 10d. ordered to be paid, on motion of Aldermen Dutruc and Dawson. Two notices of motion were tabled by Alderman Pearce, after which the Council rose. JOSEPH CARROLL, Council Clerk.

WORMS IN SHEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have long felt a desire to offer a few remarks in reference to the nature of "fluke" in sheep, and the parasitic disorder at present so prevalent amongst those animals now affords me a favourable opportunity of so doing. The present parasitic epidemic then, is a matter not only of deep interest to the flockmaster in particular, but one of vital importance to the whole community in general, for while its uninterrupted continuance may occasion a serious depression in the market value of stock, and the quality, growth, and price of wool, it may, on the other hand, if prompt measures are not now adopted for its speedy suppression or amelioration, be the means even of endangering the state of public health through the consumption of the infected meat should the existence of the ailment be now permitted to spread.

From recent microscopic investigations it has been proved beyond doubt that various parasitic animals are now to be found in innumerable quantities invading the lung, stomach, and intestines of the sheep in various localities throughout the colony, either in different stages of their development, or else in three separate and distinct classes.

The next great question to be considered is how they came to get there, how are they to be got rid of, and what are the best and simplest measures to be adopted in order to prevent any future extension or further rapid increase of the evil?

In the specific line I shall not attempt to offer any definite opinion, suffice to say at best the whole aspect of this part of the question is one as uncertain and vague as it is yet wrapped in much perplexing obscurity and disappointment. I shall, therefore, leave this important, yet mysterious point to charlatans (another not uncommon species of troublesome parasite) and others who are fond of secret wonders and novelties to the best of their inventive ingenuity in the discovery of "infallible" vermifuges and a multiplicity of other supposed never-failing althalmintic antidotes. My chief object in at present writing on the subject, is more with the view of throwing out a few hints that may be of some service in the way of "prevention," rather than offering a direct cure for the disease. The first thing, then, that I would recommend would be the immediate destruction of all useless "dogs" generally found about every sheep establishment, for if they are not the chief source and origin of fluke and other worms, they are at least, in my opinion, from their not over-nice carnivorous propensities, a very great element or auxiliary in the propagation and fostering of the direful mischief. Take, for instance, the miserable half-starved-looking animals generally found accompanying a tribe of blacks, and who can wonder but what these very ugly predaceous brutes hatch millions of parasitic larvæ of tænia, which become scattered on every run in their unsettled peregrinations through the bush, and thus in this primitive nucleus are afterwards picked up by sheep and cattle (Cysticercus tenuicollis) in the act of feeding or in water.

The experiments of Küchenmeister and others have proved that the ripe joints (or proglottides) of the tænia or tape-worm are the true cause of "sturdy" in sheep, and the entozoa are even developed within fifteen to eighteen days after they have been swallowed. More careful experiments may likewise reveal the fact that they are equally as instrumental in generating the hydatid disease so familiarly known to us as fluke, which may only perhaps differ in appearance because the latter inhabits the liver, seeing that they both belong to the same non-sexual or encystic group of entozoa. It appears, therefore, to have been clearly enough demonstrated by reliable experimentalists that the Cœnurus cerebralis (the cause of sturdy or staggers) of the sheep proceeds from the ova or first embryos of tænia, and it is most probable that those are obtained in the first instance from the dog. Indeed, Von Siebold says, "that those flocks which are entirely without dogs, and are stall fed, are never affected with the sturdy." The same opinion is supported by many other authorities on the subject. Dr. Carpenter writes (p. 623)—"The close resemblance between the 'head' of certain cysticerci and that of certain tænia first suggested that the two might be different states of the same animal; and experiments made by those who have devoted themselves to the working out of this curious subject have led to the assured conclusion that the cystic entozoa are nothing else than cestoid worms whose development has been modified by the peculiarity of their position." Here, then, it is rendered evident that fluke is but a chrysalis of the tænia or tape-worm.

V. Siebold even mentions "a remarkable example of the prevalence in 1861 of cystic entozoa, or a hydatid disease affecting the liver, peritoneum, and subcutaneous textures in the human subjects inhabiting Iceland; and considers it extremely probable that the disease, consisting in the development of cystic entozoon, depends on the introduction of the ova of a tænia or tape-worm into the body, and that this arises from the immense quantity of dogs kept in Iceland for the purpose of herding sheep and cattle."

We have in these illustrations ample proof, then, of the existence and origin of cystic entozoa not only in sheep, but also in man, engendered solely through the tape-worm which infests dogs. I contend, therefore, that dogs are a fertile source in the production of the mischief by causing the wide dissemination of millions of larvæ, which are afterwards swallowed by other animals, and there developed in their new situation. The relation, in fact, between the cystic and cestoid entozoa exists only in the different stages of their development, and nothing else.

The veterinary surgeon and pathologist cannot now rest satisfied with the mere discovery and appearance of these animals which inhabit sheep, and of the symptoms to which they give rise, or even stop contented with the administration of some wonderful fancied parasitic nostrum. No; but it behoves them rather to carefully study their various kind of development and obscure modes of reproductive generation. Their very life and form, in fact, as they inhabit and migrate from cavity to cavity, tissue to tissue, or from one animal to another. By this means we may then be enabled to fairly and openly grapple with the disease and arrive at the best source of acquiring information—viz., "prevention," as the surest and speediest way of attacking the root of the evil, and thus prevent, if possible, the disease from not only assuming an epidemic character, but what is more to be dreaded—viz., fixing it as one of the endemic diseases of the colony. Much credit is manifestly due to Dr. Morris for the valuable information he has already been able to collect on this alarming subject. It behoves others also, who can command the use of a microscope, and are interested in the progress of the colony and the advancement of science, to bestir themselves in a similar like useful manner, by giving the matter their most serious attention and consideration, seeing that in the event of the disease being now fairly allowed to establish itself it may ever afterwards be regarded as a scourge as much to be dreaded amongst stock in future as the occasional appearance of pleuro-pneumonia, catarrh, scab, mouth-disease, foot-rot, or rinderpest, &c.

It is with the view, therefore, in aiding in some little degree in arresting the progress of the evil which induces me more particularly to notice the matter in these few cursory remarks, in hopes that it may also stimulate others to careful study, and watch its characteristic features and changeable (if not alternate) phases, in place of allowing every item of time and attention to be wholly absorbed in merely watching the effects of a host of useless, and perhaps fruitless, remedies, that possess neither sense, chemistry, nor therapeutic virtue (like inoculation) to commend them; except ignorant pretensions wrapped up in little packets with more regard to the order of £ s. d. than the pathology of disease, or aiming at effecting any radical cure or improvement in the disorder. We already know, from past experience, the amount of havoc likely to accrue to sheep under the influence of fluke. How much more alarming then must the information not be to the flockmaster when he is told and knows the fact by looking at the microscope that these very lung and intestine entozoa are now producing fecundated ova in millions, which may again be picked up by other animals that are yet unaffected. Such a fact is enough to strike terror into sheep farming,—at least to the discovery, if possible, of some effectual means whereby both cause and cure of the pestilence is to be overcome, ere one of the chief ruling interests of the colony is irretrievably lost and blighted.

No suggestions on the matter therefore, be they ever so crude or irreconcilable with any known law or reason, should at the present time be lightly thrown aside as worthless; for as the colony is yet but in its state of infancy, so too are many of the various orders and types of diseases surrounding us, and to which daily and yearly the laws of the climate are in due course of time giving birth through the favourable and unfavourable nature of the seasons, such as we have lately learned and experienced.

It is well known that parasites of animal organism have long existed in man and animals in every grade of development; but it has only been since the beginning of the present century that any really systematic progress has been made in this branch of knowledge, and which now renders entozoic disease one of interest and magnitude to the microscopic pathologist and helminthologist. If any faith is to be placed in the common supposition that certain classes of disease come and go in particular cycles, assuredly then this is one of those unaccountable cycle visitations, for I do not suppose the oldest hand in the colony can ever remember hearing of a similar disease as the one now attacking sheep.

The disease nevertheless is not one probably either of actual sudden outburst, but one rather the result of some long steady progressive development; or perhaps the successive stage of an extraordinary phenomena of metamorphoses of ova of some species of these parasites, facilitated probably enough by the wetness of the late season, and the rank acid nature of the vegetation acting reciprocally on the animal economy, and thus causing the development of a disease which may have previously been merely remaining latent and negative, awaiting the occurrence of more favourable circumstances (as the warm wet weather) to bring forth its devastating fruits into more active existence. I say again then that dogs are in a great measure an active agent in establishing the mischief, for sheep cannot generate fluke of themselves, and the spontaneous generation theory of worms is too absurd to be entertained as the source of its origin. But the larvæ may exist in a secondary state in the carcase of sheep, which, when consumed by dogs, may again be transformed or matured in their bodies, and afterwards come to be dropped on the runs and again picked up by the sheep on the pasture, and thus may form the link or real germ formation of cystic entozoa. We must either look for genesis of the disease in this manner, or else assign the cause of the worms that have been discovered in the lung and intestine as the progeny of some winged insect, the ova of which may either probably have been impregnated on the discharge arising from foot-rot sores, or else deposited in the diseased state of the foot itself, and thus the ova either becomes scattered about on the run, or else deposited in the water and afterwards swallowed by the sheep in the act of feeding or drinking. It is a well known fact that sheep have suffered considerably during the last few months with foot-rot, and what is more natural than to suppose that these very worms may be the ova or embryos of some insect fostered through the discharge arising from the prevalence of foot-rot.

The worm as found in the lung Dr. Morris calls strongylus, a species of the Nematoid. In his description he says "*I am not aware* that it has ever been described before." If it has not previously been described, it is strange why he can so readily designate it by the name Strongylus, for seemingly it must then rather be some fresh species, seeing that this worm—at least the S. gigans, inhabits the kidneys exclusively, whereas apparently now it is also found to exist in the lung. Those who have worked in this field of labour, have observed that the entozoa of several genera or species previously supposed to constitute distinct animals are now shown to be only the early or transitory states of those which reach to maturity in other forms. This lung Strongylus then, may be one of those immature species, though it is found to be sexually complete even to the very ova and embryos. Of course, I do not wish to find fault with Dr. Morris's statement, but it does seem strange to find this worm in the lung, when its place we are told is exclusively confined to the kidney, and thus rather of the cystic family—non-sexual and non-reproductive. True, it may be of aberrant form or the product of larvæ of different species.

But no doubt to form any accurate idea of the origin and entrance of these parasites into the bodies of animals, it is necessary to understand their modes of reproduction, their transmigrations from one animal and one part of the same animal to another, and the varied metamorphoses of their individual forms. Of course I am aware that the views entertained by Professor Allan Thomson help to bear out his assertion. Professor Thomson says—"That all sexually mature entozoa are known to inhabit the alimentary canal of animals, or the cavities of lungs, or some other parts in immediate or free communication with the external air; or if parasitical during the early period of their existence, they are ascertained to leave the body of the animal they have previously inhabited and attain to maturity in the free state. The non-sexual entozoa, on the other hand, while parasitic, all live enclosed in cysts, situated either in the parenchyma of organs, or in close internal cavities, within secreting tubes, blood-vessels, &c. Now these last, the non-sexual parasites, are all proved to be incomplete animals."

By this it is rendered evident that the lung, stomach, and intestine worms are all sexually complete, and thus are all capable of producing thousands of fecundated ova, which make them so destructive to life in the present epidemic. Whereas the cystic or vesicular entozoa, so long as they remain in an encysted condition (as fluke) do not arrive at maturity or sexual perfection—therefore are non-reproductive; but the moment they become free, they at once arrive at maturity and sexual perfection; and, therefore, in this state do often readily enough find their way into the stomach and alimentary canal of the dog, where they are metamorphosed and matured, and again find their way back into sheep in the shape of Tæniæmbryos. The rank acid herbage of the late season, impairing the sheeps' digestive organs, may have likewise helped to effect the migration of the fluke downwards, the caudal and vesical becoming destroyed, leaving only the head part and booklets of the previous cysticus or cestoid entozoa, and thus, perhaps, form a species of tænia, seeing that they have been found several feet in length in sheep in the Dubbo district.

Their reproduction in this state is by the disintegration of the lower segments, which contain the ova and embryos, and as these are expelled, so are they again picked up in the shape of cysticercus cellulosæ or species of embryo tape-worm.

"There can be no doubt," says Professor Thomson, "that the occurrence of tape-worm is dependent on the introduction into the alimentary canal of these solex larvæ, accidentally or with food. The solex is the result of the undigested parts of the head of cysticus—and their localities and intermediate stages of life vary much in different species of tænia, as is seen in sturdy. The embryos of one species may choose the liver, where, by an alteration of generation, it is converted into a cyst from the interior of which are developed the head and booklets of the future tænia. This is proved to be the case with cœnurus of the sheep, and it is not unlikely that the ova, or embryos of the tænia of the dog form the cystic-fluke. Possibly the discovery or existence of these new entozoa may cause a difference in the fluke, though, strange to say, all four apparently are found in the same animal at the one period.

These complicated parasitic changes appear (indeed almost proved) to take place in a variety of ways, of which the following may be taken as a rough example.

1. By the ova or embryos leaving the body of the inhabited animal with the fæces or other excretions.
2. By their being taken into the bodies of other animals with their food and drink.
3. By migrations, or directly piercing the integument or other tissues, entering blood vessels, and thus carried to other situations.

A. ROSS.

Molong, 1st June, 1871.

P.S.—I fully believe the recipe given by my brother in the *Herald*, on the 6th of April, is the most rational and useful method of cure, viz., by salt, sulphate of iron, and turpentine (or perhaps petroleum would be better), and dry fodder.

Sulphate of soda has been found beneficial in the destruction of the vegetable parasite called Sarcina Ventriculi. In this case it might also prove of advantage through the evolution of the SO_2 in the stomach.

QUEENSLAND'S HIGH POSTAL RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the interests of humanity I am this day posting to Queensland copies of the annual reports of a Philanthropic Society of this colony, and also manuscript, not of the nature of a letter. Each report, weighing 1 oz., costs 4d. per book post. To either of the other Australasian colonies or to England, the charge is a 1d. Even double this weight (2 oz.) to the United States of North America, costs but 4d.

A friend, a lady, who has a daughter living near Brisbane, I am compelled to inform that a pattern for a baby's dress weighing 5 oz., will cost her by the cheapest route (overland) 2s., by sea 3s.—Queensland allowing no pattern post; but she could send it to either of the other Australasian colonies for 5d., and to England for 8d., and to the United States for 1s.

I do not think Queensland can gain anything by this exceptional, and may I not add exceptionable tariff, which I hope to see altered.

Your very obedient servant,

Z.

June 19.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3859803

TOAD FISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—On the 25th March, 1831, Mrs. Bell, the wife of Captain Bell, and two children of a servant of the family, all expired at Captain Bell's residence, at New Town, Hobart Town, Tasmania, in consequence of having eaten of a fish commonly known as the toad fish.

Dr. Scott, Colonial Surgeon, and other medical gentlemen attended, and the stomach pump was immediately applied, and every other possible exertion made to dislodge the fatal ailment or to decompose its virulent effect. But in vain—the poison had taken too decided effect.

At the time of the occurrence I was residing near Captain Bell's, and recollect that Dr. Scott shortly after gave toad fish to cats, and, if my recollection serves me, administered arsenic as an antidote, and those to whom it was given recovered, and those who were neglected died.

No doubt there are medical gentlemen resident here who are aware if my recollection is correct, and could kindly acquaint the public if arsenic is an antidote to the poison of toad fish, as I believe it to have been satisfactorily decided by Dr. Scott at the time referred to.

Yours obediently,
WAVERLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the hardship inflicted on a numerous class of persons, some of whom have recently been summoned to the Water Police Office under the provisions of the Act 19 Vic., No. 24, for driving spring vans, parcel delivery carts, &c., at a pace faster than a walk. This Act was passed in 1855; and it would appear that its provisions have been in abeyance until within the last fortnight. One clause of the Act states that "Every person driving or having the care or charge of any wain, waggon, van, cart, or dray, which shall be drawn by any horse or other animal, and driven or guided by reins, who shall wilfully allow the horse or other animal drawing the same to proceed out of a walking pace," shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

Now it is impossible for any one passing through the streets of Sydney at any hour of the day not to observe that the provisions of this clause of the Act are constantly infringed by butchers, bakers, milkmen, grocers, merchants' carts, and in fact every spring-cart passing along the streets of Sydney. Yet the Act has been a dead letter for sixteen years, and only now is it being acted upon in the case of a few poor vanmen, who are licensed at the rate of £2 a year, in addition to a license paid for each driver. When it is taken into consideration the great public convenience of these parcel delivery carts, and that they take packages to all parts of the city and suburbs for as low a sum as sixpence each, it will be manifest to all reasonable people that, if they are only allowed to proceed at a walking pace, it will not be possible for them to earn an honest living if magistrates in their discretion are determined to enforce the provisions of this Act. If the Act must be enforced, let there be no distinction made between different classes of the community—much less let it not be brought to press unduly on those who are least able to bear it.

I trust that you will give insertion to these few lines in the interest of a large number of industrious men, who at present are hard set to make both ends meet.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNT.
No. 6, Thomson-street, Darlinghurst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish in your widely-circulated journal, for the benefit of the public, the following:—

Cure for Toothache.—Put about two tablespoonfuls of the best vinegar into a cup; get a piece of black bottle, about two inches square; heat the glass as hot as you can in the house fire, and put it in the vinegar; when the vinegar is cold enough to use, use it as hot as you can reasonably bear; take the piece of glass out; put some of the vinegar into your mouth, and let it lie on the side of the bad tooth for a few minutes; then spit it out; continue until you have used all the vinegar, and you will get rid of a very disagreeable companion, without undergoing the painful operation of having in many cases a good tooth extracted—thereby saving your teeth and your money in the bargain.

The piece of glass must be pretty thick, somewhere near the bottom of the bottle, so that it will retain the heat to boil up the vinegar.

I can vouch as to the efficacy of this simple process from my own experience, and others to whom I have mentioned the cure.

Cure for Soft Corns. — Take a little common washing soda, pound it into a fine powder, put a little of it between the toes where the corns are, night and morning, and they will soon disappear without any pain.

Whenever I am troubled with one of these corns, I have only to use this very simple process for four or five nights and mornings and they are gone.

Another very important remedy for one of the most distressing of maladies—that of fits.—When a fit is coming on, most of those unfortunates who are subject to them, know when they are coming. To take a small piece of camphor about the size of a pea, and chew it, that in many cases has prevented the attack.

If you think these of sufficient importance to the public, you will, I am sure, publish them, as I have no interest in deceiving the public or in taking up the space in your paper but

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

June 19th, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—In the telegraphic communication contained in your columns a short time back appeared the intelligence of that sad and fatal accident which caused the death of young Mr. Kesterton, of Bombala. While sympathising with the friends of that young gentleman it may not be out of place to mention that the age of the party through whom the accident happened was only eleven years, and not a man grown as the public have naturally understood since reading the account, which says Mr. Kesterton was accidentally shot by Mr. Henry Badgery.

I would not have alluded to the melancholy occurrence were it not that many of your readers appear to be still under the impression that it was my father (whose name is Henry), or my brother Henry who caused the accident, and are more liable to censure them for carelessness than they would a boy of eleven years of age.

If you will kindly give space to the above you will much oblige, as my brothers and I have been repeatedly asked by friends to give particulars.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
FREDERICK D. BADGERY.
Sutton Forest, June 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Being desirous of ascertaining the correct mode of packing cocoons for exportation, &c., the desired information (with your kind permission) may probably be obtained from amongst your numerous readers.

Yours, &c.,
SERICULTURE.
Randwick, June 19.

The Descendants of Oliver Cromwell. — Mr. Charles Beke writes in the *Athenæum*:—Though the fact is beyond doubt that Oliver Cromwell, of Cheshunt Park, the last surviving descendant in the male line of the Protector, did not die in 1799, as has been alleged in your columns, but lived far into the present century, still, the following anecdote in corroboration of the fact may not be uninteresting to your readers:—In the beginning of the century, my revered father, then a young man and not long married, fancied a country life, and accordingly hired of Mr. Cromwell a farm at Flamstead End, Cheshunt, but soon finding this not to suit him, he looked out for some one to take his farm off his hands. The new tenant was Edmund Ludlow, a lineal descendant of the Protector's colleague of that name; and, on my father's introducing his successor to his future landlord, the latter welcomed him most cordially, saying, "It is a long time since Oliver Cromwell took Edmund Ludlow by the hand." My father's presence appears not to have reminded Mr. Cromwell that Major Richard Beke was the husband of Levina Whitstone, a niece of the Protector, the marriage ceremony having, as is related by Noble, the historian of the Cromwell family, been "performed at Whitehall in a very pompous and magnificent manner, the Protector and several nobles gracing it with their presence." My father's departure from Cheshunt, which followed speedily after he had thus introduced Edmund Ludlow to Oliver Cromwell, occurred when I was about four years old; consequently, in 1804 or 1805. It was not till many years after this that Oliver Cromwell died, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth Oliveria, married to Mr. Onesiphorus Russell. I have heard that this gentleman applied for license from the Crown to assume the name of Cromwell, but it was refused him.

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA BEFORE THE WAR.

The reports by Colonel Stoffell, French Military Attache at Berlin, before the outbreak of the war, have proved singularly prophetic. They treat of the relative positions of Prussia and France, and from the facilities the writer had for observing, and the knowledge and talent he brings to bear upon his subjects, it would be a remarkable document, even did it not refer to the period immediately preceding the ... conflict. It has been published by the *Staats Anzeiger*, and with a few introductory lines runs as follows:—

"Military Report.

"In my reports to the Minister of War I have, till now, refrained from adding any political remarks to the military details it was my duty to communicate. But as the Emperor, on my last sojourn in Paris, condescended to ask me my opinion respecting the chances of a Prussian war, I will submit a few observations intended to supplement what I had the honour to communicate to his Majesty personally. The main points I am going to discuss are these:—

"1. War is inevitable, and will be brought on by some trifling cause.

"2. Prussia does not intend to attack France. She has no wish to go to war, but will do her utmost to avoid a rupture.

"3. Prussia is sharpsighted enough to foresee that, however much she may be desirous to avoid it, war is sure to break out. She is therefore straining every nerve to be prepared for the fatal moment.

"4. France, being careless and ignorant of existing realities in this country, is not likely to judge the situation as accurately as Prussia.

"1. General Considerations.

"Until 1866 Prussia did not number above 18,000,000 inhabitants, and could hardly urge any very forcible demand for superiority in Germany. In territory and inhabitants she was indeed no more than a second-rate Power. Suddenly, however, she revealed to the world the strength of which she was possessed. Like a flash of lightning the campaign of 1866 dazzled our eyes. We had before us a Hercules conscious of having attained to manhood. He wanted to rule the Germanic world, and there was no limits to his ambition. What had been so long an undefined wish of the Prussian people now became a demand; and to-day this nation is filled with the desire to establish German unity, and will pursue its object in spite of all obstacles. Nor is it at all likely that this determination will be weakened by time, or that there are any events possible which can cause it to be abandoned; it is, on the contrary, certain that the resolve of the Prussians is a firm resolve, and that the progress of history will only serve to strengthen it. Regarding this as indisputable, as well I may, another circumstance ought not to be lost sight of. If it is asked why Prussia did not annex Germany after the battle of Sadowa, or why she now refrains from embodying the Southern States with the Northern Confederacy, there can be but one reply. Prussia dreads the contingency of a war with France; France alone is likely to resist the execution of her plans. But the Prussians are strong, proud, ambitious, and fully conscious of their real worth; and having regarded France as their hereditary enemy for centuries, the suspicion and the hatred with which they have ever looked upon her are not likely to be allayed by the peculiar aspect of our mutual relations since 1866. In point of fact, the Prussians have become bitterly exasperated against us of late. Any attentive observer will admit this. Before attempting to convey an idea of the feelings with which we are viewed by them, I must premise that the Prussian people, as regards ourselves, are divided into three distinct groups. The first and least numerous group look with intense hatred and envy upon France. These enemies of our Government are chiefly met with in the old provinces of the Monarchy, among the descendants of the noble families implicated in the events of 1806 to 1815, or grievously injured by the occupation which supervened after the battle of Jena. These cherish a blind animosity towards France, and are apparently implacable in their wrath. Although their fathers have twice captured Paris, they do not look upon their revenge as complete, but are yearning for another opportunity of humiliating and destroying France. The second group is the most numerous. It comprehends those avowing the sentiments of the first group, but more mildly and moderately. They have never forgiven France for what they suffered at her hands, but have no very ardent wish for a fresh period of reprisals. They do not love France, but confine their ill-will to jealousy and a general feeling of malevolence. The third group is likewise very numerous. It consists of merchants, tradespeople, and others attaching more importance to their business concerns than to international quarrels. These have no marked antipathy to France. They would be happy to live in peace and unity with us, and be content to let bygones be bygones. But even they are sufficiently Prussian in their politics to urge their Government to fulfil its allotted mission—as it is called in Berlin—that is, the mission of unifying Germany. France, opposing these projects, is an inconvenient neighbour, even to this the most moderate section of the Prussian people. Distrust, therefore, and suspicion of France are rife in the third group as well as in the two others.

"From the above remarks it will be understood that there is no political party or social class in this country sympathising with France. The only difference in the feelings of the various groups is, that while the one hates us, the second is jealous of us, and the third suspects us. It is the fatal consequences of the events of 1866 that they should have estranged from us every man in Prussia. The uneasiness so generally prevalent since the war is more especially felt in Prussia than in France. Everyone is aware that the present state of things cannot last. Fear and doubt disturb all minds. Business is slack, and everything seems in a state of suspense. France is saddled with the guilt of all this; but for her interference, it is said, things would soon assume a very different colour. In addition to this, a thousand accusations are brought against our past conduct towards Germany. We are charged with having prevented Prussia from dictating peace at Vienna in 1866; we are accused of envying her military renown, of inventing overfresh pretexts for unfounded complaints, of making military preparations, and arrogantly mixing ourselves up with the affairs of foreign countries. These views need cause no surprise. They are the necessary result of the mutual relations between the two peoples; and I have only dwelt upon them to show that, under the circumstances, they are sure to bring on war.

"Those persons in France who fancy a compromise possible are not sufficiently conversant with the peculiarities of the Prussian character. And yet it is the national traits of both races, their virtues and their faults, which will influence to a great extent the question of peace and war. Now the Prussians, besides being quite as proud and susceptible as the French, have a higher idea of their own strength and dignity. They are steady, energetic, ambitious, and distinguished by many other excellent and useful qualities; at the same time, they are rather stiff, pretentious, and devoid of every spark of generosity. Such, then, is the people, which has undertaken to solve the question of German unity, despite France, and at any sacrifice. It is a serious quarrel, and one that has arisen between two nations equally powerful, sensitive, and proud—two nations who have always regarded each other as hereditary enemies, who have waged a terrible war only at the beginning of this century, and are divided by language, religion, character, feeling—in short everything. What hope is there of a matter being arranged between them? Only a sentimentalist, with little or no knowledge of the game that is going on, can indulge in so imaginary an anticipation. There is nothing but to prepare for the collision. It is sure to be, and, when it does come, will be fearful.

"While Count Bismarck directs the affairs of the Confederacy, France and Germany are not likely to go to war on the question of unity. This eminent statesman, a marvellous specimen of a well-balanced mind, in which the intellect and the will are in perfect equipoise, will not allow himself to be carried away into committing a fault. He is not at all impatient to complete his work. He knows that time is his most useful ally, and that by fighting France he would jeopardise the results of 1866. In a conversation I recently had with him he explained to me in the most friendly manner why Prussia had every reason to avoid war. His concluding words were these. 'Unless you actually shoot at us, depend upon it we shall never declare war against you.' The present situation, then, is rendered serious not by the imminence of another step towards German unity, its precarious aspect arises solely from the jealousy and distrust with which Prussia and France are regarding each other in consequence of the unity question having come up at all. A situation like this can only get worse. On both sides jealousy and suspicion must increase, till the feud is fought out. Living in Prussia one cannot help being impressed with this. Even now things have reached such a pitch that the most insignificant event may precipitate a rupture. In a word, war, like the sword of Damocles, is suspended over our heads by a hair. When it does come upon us, shallow minds will attribute it to some accidental cause. But the real ground is the mutual hostility of the two nations, a hostility which may be compared to a ripening fruit, and which is as sure to lead to a conflict as the fruit is to fall from its stem when fully matured. A breath of wind brings an apple down; some equally fortuitous cause will kindle a war that has become inevitable.

"2. Prussia has no Intention to Attack us.

"I have already said that Prussia is not in the least anxious to attack us, but, on the contrary, will do anything compatible with honour to eschew war. I am aware how much my opinion differs from the views propagated in France by men entirely unacquainted with Prussia, and apt to judge without any better premises to go upon than their passions, prejudices, and wishes. But these critics ought to guard against attributing their own political desires to people they do not know. They ought to think twice before basing serious convictions upon trivial gossip. If they will take the trouble to visit Prussia and inquire into the state of things here, without passion or prejudice, they are sure to change their opinions. In the meantime, the grand phraseology they are using about Prussia's ambition, arrogance, and immense military preparations is no proof at all. Prussia is, indeed, ambitious; has no lack of arrogance, and relies upon armaments on a truly magnificent scale. But what reason is there to infer from this that an attack is contemplated? It is a pity that the immense majority of the French should be steeped in such abominable ignorance about these things. This ignorance is the source of all our mistakes. How very few Frenchmen sought to learn anything about Germany till 1866! Has not the Rhine always been, and is it not to this day, another Chinese wall, separating us from our neighbours? Our authors, journalists, and others, who have neither travelled in Germany nor read anything about her history and institutions, speak with the utmost confidence upon matters which are a sealed book to them, and infect the minds of the public, still more ignorant than themselves. Of late they have looked upon the military activity of Prussia as intended to usher in war; but they have no idea that this activity is only a continuation of what has been perpetually going on in this country, that it is merely the completion of a system laid down long ago, and, in fact, a thing inseparable from the life of this nation. All that is really being done at this moment is to raise the military force of the three new provinces to the general standard of the Monarchy.

"Up to 1860 the French were absolutely ignorant of everything connected with the organisation of the Prussian army, and the additional strength imparted to it by the King in 1860. Who in France knew anything about the fresh regiments, or about the rigid enforcement of a conscription, giving Prussia a standing army of 600,000 men? Who knew of the improvements continually made in all branches of the service—the annual drill of the Landwehr and Reserve, the grand autumnal manœuvres, and the new plan of mobilisation sanctioned by the King? Who could have given us any information about the new breech-loading guns of cast steel or the artillery experiments repeated with untiring energy? Was not all this a *terra incognita* to our countrymen? After the war of 1866 it was no longer possible to ignore Prussia, and the French public began to look a little closer at her. But they then committed the mistake of imagining that all they saw dated only from 1866. Thanks to the mutual distrust engendered in both nations by the events of that year, the French, when learning for the first time what Prussia's military activity really was, fancied it was all directed against them. This military activity, which, I have said, was nothing but the completion of a system begun long ago, our countrymen supposed to indicate an intention of speedy attack aimed at themselves. When the Prussians held a manœuvre, the French said they were practising how to surprise them; when the Prussians announced a review, the French were convinced that invasion was at hand. Prussia's extending her military organisation to the provinces annexed in 1866 contributed to create erroneous notions in France. But, considering the immense labour that had to be got through before the new regiments could be formed, equipped, and exercised, was it not very natural for Prussia to set to work diligently and hasten it as much as possible? In addition to this completion of the North German armaments, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden, having concluded defensive treaties with Prussia, were obliged to adopt the Prussian military organisation to a certain extent. This is another cause of the military activity now prevailing in Germany.

"3. Prussia's Foresight.

"But although Prussia does not meditate war, it cannot be denied that, anticipating a collision with France, she is straining every nerve to be in readiness for what is generally considered an inevitable dispensation of fate. I must speak more explicitly upon the melancholy contrast between Prussia's foresight and vigilance and the carelessness observable in France. In Prussia everything else has been made subordinate to the conviction that war must be. As a man who loves his own country, I cannot but regret the sagacity evinced by our enemies. They believe they are destined to unify Germany, and do not conceal from themselves that France will withstand their endeavours. They are fully aware that their success in 1866 has disquieted their former enemies, and that mutual distrust having arisen to an uncommon height, the smallest accident may occasion a rupture. The Prussians being constitutionally an earnest, serious, and watchful people, they are naturally on their guard, and equally determined to avoid surprise as to plunge into the struggle with all their might, when the day comes. Hence their redoubled activity in every branch of the service. Hence this haste to form the three new *corps d'armée* contributed by the annexed provinces. Hence the improvements based upon the experience of 1866, and the large expenditure incurred in adding to her naval force.

"One thing we ought to bear in mind, we shall not succeed in taking Prussia by surprise. Her military organisation enabling her to concentrate on our frontiers several armies of 100,000 men each within twenty days, this, together with the vigilance of her Government and the universal conviction of her people that war with France is a mere question of time, will cause her to be ready when the fatal hour arrives.

"4. France's want of Foresight and its Injurious Consequences.

"I regret to say that France does not evince the same sagacity as Prussia in the present critical emergency. France is determined to be blind, and there is no telling when she will open her eyes. A fearful catastrophe is drawing near, and may occur any day.

"Though he does not wish for the struggle, our adversary is prepared to take it up at a moment's notice. All his soldiers—being the best disciplined, best drilled, and best organised troops in the world, and constituting the whole able bodied portion of the nation, are only waiting for the moment when they will shoulder the rifle and take the field. Yet France, whose 40,000,000 ought to be convinced, as well as the Prussian people, that war is impending and cannot be avoided—France, who ought to look upon everything as secondary to the salvation of the State—France numbers but a few isolated persons who have a clear perception of the real state of the case, and are conscious of the immense danger it involves.

"Noticing this contrast between Prussia's keen-eyed foresight and the inveterate blindness of France, I cannot but have apprehensions as to the future. Only if a man or a nation has a presentiment of coming danger can they avert it; otherwise they remain idle and run the risk of being cruelly disappointed. It is provoking to witness Prussia's preparing for war, as the one thing to be thought of at this juncture, while France, unmindful of the future, is constantly impairing her available strength. At the sight of this sad spectacle one cannot but loudly denounce the pernicious ignorance and the damnable conceit of those who prevent France from recognising what is uppermost in everybody's thoughts in Prussia—the dire necessity of war.

"The contrast between the two countries is illustrated by the attitude of their Legislative Assemblies, their journals, and, in fact, their entire population. However much divided in domestic politics the Prussian parties may be, their representatives in the Chambers agree in resisting what they call our inordinate desire to interfere with German affairs. All are equally animated by an ardent patriotism, all are alike distrustful of our politics, and the moment it becomes a question of enabling the Government to strengthen the army and navy, and be ready at the decisive moment, they forget their differences, and are at one in supporting and encouraging the advisers of the Crown.

"But what do we see in France? A Chamber boasting that it represents the country, and reflecting, but too faithfully, the fickleness and thoughtlessness of our population, as proved by the law on the Garde Mobile; a Chamber whose obstinacy declines to see the dreadful cloud overhanging the horizon in the direction of Germany; a majority almost exclusively composed of mediocrities, of men without character or nobility of soul, and having no knowledge of anything with which a legislator ought to be conversant; an Opposition ruled by vain and ambitious lawyers, possessing no higher patriotism than that of preferring accusations and vowing revenge on their political adversaries. These men are vainly trying to hide their impotence and incapacity beneath authoritative phraseology. While pretending to have the interests of the country at heart, they cannot resist the temptation of casting about for a cheap popularity by indulging in spiteful remarks at every franc the Government expends for the army. If they knew what they were about, one could only hold them in abhorrence; but they are best described in a famous soldier's words,—'Like Thersites, their tongues are sharp, but their arms and hearts are feeble and weak.' By reducing our forces they are simply betraying the country to the most formidable of our enemies.

"The like discrepancies are met with in the language of the French and German journals. The Prussian Press omits nothing calculated to arouse hatred and animosity against France. To irritate its readers against the French it never shrinks from calumny or insult. In it France is represented as the implacable enemy of Germany, and the Government strenuously assisted in any measure it may deem advisable for preparing for the rainy day. It is otherwise in France. Her papers, being constantly engaged in criticising the cardinal institutions of the land, have no space to devote to foreign peril. What they aim at is to shake the discipline of the army and demoralise its constituent elements. They are sufficiently perverse to clamour for a reduction of our forces, and do not even hesitate to advocate disarmament at a time when France needs all her strength, all her energy, and the co-operation of all her political parties, to take up a struggle which is perhaps close at hand, and which, under any circumstances, will be terrible.

"Again, looking at the moral condition of the contending countries, one cannot but admit that Prussia is not only the more cautious and the more vigilant of the two, but that her people are also the most highly educated and disciplined in the world. Who that has lived here will deny that the Prussians are energetic, patriotic, and teeming with youthful vigour; that they are not corrupted by sensual pleasures, but are manly, have earnest convictions, do not think it beneath them to reverence sincerely what is noble and lofty? What a melancholy contrast does France offer in all this! Having sneered at everything, she has lost the faculty of respecting anything. Virtue, family life, patriotism, honour, religion, are represented to a frivolous generation as fitting subjects of ridicule. The theatres have become schools of shamelessness and obscenity. Drop by drop poison is instilled into the very core of an ignorant and enervated society, which has neither the insight nor the energy left to amend its institutions, nor—which would be the most necessary step to take—become better informed or more moral. One after the other the fine qualities of the nation are dying out. Where is the generosity, the loyalty, the charm of our *esprit*, and our former elevation of soul? If this goes on, the time will come when this noble race of France will be known only by its faults. And France has no idea that while she is sinking more earnest nations are stealing a march upon her, are distancing her on the road to progress, and are preparing for her a secondary position in the world.

"I am afraid that these opinions will not be relished in France. However correct, they differ too much from what is usually said and asserted at home. I should wish some enlightened and unprejudiced Frenchmen to come to Prussia and make this country their study. They would soon discover that they were living in the midst of a strong, earnest, and intelligent nation, entirely destitute, it is true, of all noble and delicate feelings, of all fascinating charms, but endowed with every solid virtue, and alike distinguished for untiring industry, order, and economy, as well as for patriotism, a strong sense of duty, and that consciousness of personal dignity which in their case is so happily blended with respect for authority and obedience to the law. They would see a country with firm, sound, and moral institutions, whose upper classes are worthy of their rank, and who by possessing the highest degree of culture, devoting themselves to the service of the State, and setting an example of patriotism, know how to preserve the influence legitimately their own. They would find a State with an excellent administration, where everything is in its right place, and where the most admirable order prevails in every branch of the social and political system. Prussia may be well compared to a massive structure of lofty proportions and astounding solidity, which, though it has nothing to delight the eye or speak to the heart, cannot but impress us with its grand symmetry, equally observable in its broad foundations as in the strong and sheltering roof.

"And what is France? What is French society in these latter days? A hurly-burly of disorderly elements all mixed and jumbled together; a country in which everybody claims the right to occupy the highest posts, yet few remember that a man to be employed in a responsible position ought to have a well-balanced mind, ought to be strictly moral, know something of the world, and possess certain intellectual powers; a country in which the highest offices are frequently held by ignorant and uneducated persons, who either boast some special talent, or whose only claim is social position and some versatility and address. What a baneful and degrading state of things! And how natural that while it lasts France should be full of people without a position, without a calling, who do not know what to do with themselves, but are none the less eager to envy and malign every one who does. Reverting to my architectural simile, France may be compared to one of those noble temples of ancient Greece, masterpieces of art in former times, but shaken, crumbled, and destroyed by revolutionary earthquakes and the corroding action of time. When gazing at it, the wanderer cannot help admiring the magnificent ruins strewn around far and wide; but in marking the beauty of its broken fragments his heart is filled with sorrow at the demolition of the whole.

"For a man convinced of the inevitability of war it is difficult not to mourn when contemplating the relative condition of the two countries. And need I say that Prussia has at her disposal a million of well-organised troops, educated and highly disciplined men, whereas France has not above 400,000? Need I repeat that the Prussian army includes the able-bodied men of every class of society, the highest, best educated, and patriotic not excepted, whereas the French army consists almost solely of the poorest and most ignorant elements of the nation? By placing all classes alike in the rank and file, the Prussian army is not only a valorous and highly intelligent force, but also enjoys the highest respect of the country; in France, on the other hand, the army is considered as superfluous by some, while others endeavour to shake its discipline and unfit it for its task. The consequence is that the French army is weighed down by the consciousness of the disrespect in which it is held, and vegetates in a dreamy state, almost oblivious of the object for which it exists. Such, then, is the result of a comparison between the two nations and their armed strength. To me and some other Frenchmen looking upon the outbreak of hostilities as a mere question of time, this contrast is a most melancholy one, and the cause of most serious apprehensions.

"I should be overstepping my limits were I to point out the measures calculated to improve this deplorable state of things. But there is no denying that the moral ties binding society together are getting more and more loosened in France, and that the torpor in which the people are enveloped and their blind conceit prevent their realising the disorder eating up the social organism.

"In my opinion it is the duty of the Government to undertake the task of a complete regeneration. It is a great task, but an indispensable one; and it can succeed only if some of our fundamental institutions are entirely done away with and replaced by others, of a kind to promote education, morality, and manly virtue. The primary steps to be taken for this purpose are to imitate Prussia in generalising conscription, and making education compulsory.

"I admit that the French do not possess in any very marked degree the qualities required to render general conscription acceptable, or to turn it to account. Conceited and egotistic as they are, the people would object to an innovation whose invigorating force they are unable to comprehend, and which cannot be carried out without virtues which they do not possess — self-abnegation, conscientious recognition of duty, and a willingness to sacrifice personal interests to the loftier demands of the country. As the character of individuals is only improved by experience, most nations require a chastisement before they set about re-organising their political institutions. Prussia wanted a Jena to make her the strong and healthy country she is. Once upon this subject, I cannot suppress the remark that if Prussia had not introduced general conscription so many years ago, she might find it impossible to adopt it now.

"During the last fifty years France has but once been in a position favourable to the introduction of general conscription. This was in 1848, when, thanks to the ferment occasioned by the Revolution of February, the National Assembly would have been able to apply the principle of general equality, so pompously announced in those days, to the military service. In attempting to abolish the purchase of substitutes, that ugly stain upon our army arrangements, the National Assembly made a move in the right direction. A commission, with General Lamoricière as chairman, was appointed to report upon the question. But the majority of the Assembly, swayed by the mean and selfish views of the *bourgeoisie*, threw out the bill. I do not hesitate to declare openly that the men who in 1849 prevented France from entering upon a path which would have led to general conscription with all its healthy accompaniments have exercised a pernicious influence upon the destinies of the land.

"Baron Stoffel.

"Berlin, August 2, 1869."

PARIS FINANCE DURING THE SIEGE.

The *Economist* publishes the following remarks by an eminent French Economist, who was in Paris during the siege.

"The experience of France is decisive in what concerns the operations of establishments of credit. Those which were in normal activity at the moment of the crisis have happily surmounted it. Are there many institutions which, like the Credit Foncier and the Credit Agricole, could have paid, under the disasters of the run provoked by the war, seven to eight millions sterling in a few months, paying out their deposits, and keeping faith with their miscellaneous engagements; or which would have found themselves in a position, like the Societe Generale, to pay, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 23rd of March, 1871, more than £5,200,000 of accounts-current and obligations while passing through a frightful crisis and a state of siege? These facts are so extraordinary that they deserve to be considered more closely, and verified by documents.

"We can do so in a precise manner as far as the *Société Générale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie* is concerned, as we have before us the official report of the general meeting of this great establishment, held on the 30th of March last, in the midst of the most critical circumstances which have ever depressed a metropolis of civilisation and commerce. This society has already been able to furnish an exact analysis of its affairs, which we wish to examine pending the production of their reports by other establishments. But the actual specimen furnishes the complete elements of a general appreciation.

"The Societe Generale was founded in 1864, with a capital of £4,800,000, half of which was paid up, or £2,400,000. The second half may be called up, according to the wants of the society, by a decision of the council of administration. The shares are nominative until they are completely paid.

"This company embraces two sorts of operations, destined to be combined; the one is of the financial order, the other concerns especially commerce and industry. It is constituted as an establishment of banking, finance, and credit; it shares in the negotiations of loans and the creation of miscellaneous enterprises. Thanks to its initiative, a complete system of deposits on accounts-current has been organised, adapting itself to the entire circulation from the most modest savings to the largest and most rapid movements of banking and commerce. The interest paid on sums deposited varies according to the rate of discount of the Bank of France; it has been graduated from 1 to 5 per cent. according to the mode of withdrawal, the division being into accounts at call for all sums, accounts with privilege of drawing checks for limited sums, and deposits upon receipts, and obligations at three months' to five years' date. It also cashes coupons, makes advances on securities and on warrants, and it takes part in industrial and financial operations both in France and abroad.

"The Societe Generale has perfectly answered to its title by the multiplicity and varied nature of the services which it has rendered. It possesses numerous agencies in the principal provincial towns and fifteen branch offices in Paris. Its profits until 1870 have progressively increased, and besides a permanent appropriation of a tenth of these profits to a statutory reserve account, which already amounts to more than £150,000, it has constituted a special reserve fund, amounting to £84,000, the united reserve amounting to about £240,000, the tenth of the capital paid up, after four years of effective working. It has thus adopted the precedents of the financial establishments which make the honour and the strength of England in performing an act of prudent vigour. In truth, the real interest of those who participate in a great business is not concentrated in the distribution of the largest dividend which they can legitimately offer to the shareholders; but in the solidity and good repute which are acquired by carrying strong reserves to the support of the enterprise, and the consideration which attends it. Such has been the secret of the high position rapidly gained by the Societe Generale, as well as by the Credit Foncier of France. They have thus brought into their *caisses* a considerable mass of deposits at reduced interest.

"Thanks to the firm and able direction of the council of administration—which includes financial notabilities such as M. Deniere, (president), M. Blount (vice-president), and MM. Divillier (Regent of the Bank of France), Alfred Le Roux (former Minister of Commerce), Fere (Regent of the Bank of France), Talabot (Director-General of the Lyons Railway), Ganneron (honorary 'Agent de Change'), Denion Du Pin (Administrator of the Messageries Nationales), Premsel (banker), Wolowski (Member of the Institute, &c.), and which is thoroughly seconded by the able manager of the company, M. Charles Herpin—the dividends have successively increased as follows:—When the capital paid up was £5 per share to 13s. 5½d. per share for 1865, and to 13s. 10½d. for 1866; since the paid-up capital has been £10, the dividend has been £1 for 1867, and £1 5s. 2½d. for the years 1868 and 1869 respectively, in which also sums of £32,000 and £60,000 were carried to the special reserve, besides the statutory reserve increased by £38,245 in 1868 and £60,032 in 1869.

"Although the year 1870 has suffered so much from the war, it has nevertheless yielded a dividend of 5 per cent., or 10s. per share. This is a result which sufficiently proves the robust constitution and good administration of the Societe-Generale, and which shows how well it has been able to resist the most threatening circumstances.

"A statesman was asked what he had done during the most terrible year of the First Revolution, 'I have lived,' he said simply. The Societe-Generale and the other great financial companies of France may also reply, after the torments of a terrible contest and a siege of Paris. "We have lived.' This is itself no small praise of their attitude. But the Societe-Generale has done better still. It has realised nearly £160,000 profit, and can pay its shareholders a dividend after having fully discharged its obligations to its various creditors.

"It is sufficient to compare the balances of the 30th June, 1870, with those of the 31st of December, 1870, and the 23rd of March, 1871, to get an idea of the intensity of the crisis and of the foresight developed in order to overcome it successfully. The accounts current on checks and at call, and the deposits on receipts, which were more than £4,480,000 on the 30th of June, 1870, had been reduced to £560,000 on the 31st December, and to £440,000 on the 23rd of March, 1871. The obligations at fixed dates had b[illegible] £1,472,000, and duties received t[illegible] to pay had dimin[illegible] £1,200,000 to that [illegible] December, and then to [illegible] the 23rd of March, 1871. [illegible] the interval, including one or tw[illegible] exceeded £5,400,000, without new [illegible] the run upon the deposits having commenced, from the beginning of July, 1870.

"How has the Societe-Generale been able to face such enormous demands in circumstances so critical? This is the most important point to understand—how it has so strongly shown its force in submitting to a most fiery test.

"From the beginning of the war the society converted into cash that portion of its assets necessary to meet the demands, and thanks to the nature, at once solid and negotiable, of its securities, it was able to pay as much. The solicitude exercised in the choice of investments corresponding to the funds which were temporarily deposited was also fully brought out. It had wisely restricted its share in the industrial operations which would have made the capital inconvertible; it has been able constantly to combine safety with the easy disposal of its investments. Prudent measures had also been adopted in time by the Societe-Generale, as well as by the Bank of France and by the Credit Foncier, in prospect of the possible investment of Paris.

A large portion of the disposable cash and securities was conveyed to the agencies in the country and to the seaports.

"The Societe-Generale conveyed a portion of its resources to Lyons and Marseilles, and it established a provisional bureau at Geneva, maintaining also the activity of its provincial business, and of its relations abroad. Its regular business has thus continued in the departments without being interrupted in Paris. The devoted assistance of MM. Dreyfus *frères*, financial agents of the Peruvian Government, has enabled provision to be made for the loan of that State and for the large guano operation, in situation as exceptional as unforeseen. So much went on as usual, so much was preserved, notwithstanding so many obstacles apparently insurmountable. All the obligations have been met without trouble, by means of a simple and provident organisation.

"It must also be said that in besieged Paris the Bank of France has loyally and broadly fulfilled its mission of a great establishment of public interest, in reconciling what the security of its position commanded with the prudent facilities given to solid establishments. In this way it opened a credit of £920,000 to the Societe Generale, which was wholly reimbursed in the month which followed the restoration of communications after the siege. The Bank of France has understood the solidarity which unites the existence of great financial institutions; it has avoided the calamity of wide stoppages of credit, while preserving its own position, and giving a striking proof of the strength of the principle on which it rests.

"The Societe Generale was the banker of the Lyons Railway Company, which had deposited with it £480,000; that sum has been completely paid.

"So rude an experience thus rapidly passed through fortifies its credit, and promises it a future more and more prosperous as soon as there is a little calm permitting the resumption of business. It was profiting already from a prodigious outburst of activity during the first fortnight of March, before the outbreak of that terrible revolution of which Paris is the victim, and which has awakened throughout the world a feeling of sad sympathy for a country so cruelly tried. Let order but be re-established in the capital, and all will be regained; for France, in spite of its misfortunes, possesses vast resources, and what has happened since the war and during the siege has revealed the wisdom and the force of the financial institutions which it possesses, and which will be a solid lever of material reconstruction, and a powerful instrument for the revival of productive industry."

Another Erie Railway Suit.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says that Fisk and Gould, in their lawsuit against Vanderbilt for the recovery of several millions of dollars of stock gambling debts paid the Commodore out of Erie Funds a long while ago, have been worsted and the suit has been dismissed. In the lawsuit begun in the United States Courts over a year ago against the "Erie Ring" by the English shareholders to recover possession of the railway, Fisk and Gould have filed a demurrer declaring that the bill of complaints is defective in many particulars; that it is filed in the interest of a number of persons who have confederated to get possession of the road by illegitimate means, &c. Arguments were heard by Judge Blatchford, and concluded yesterday, and the Judge has not yet announced his decision. In the lawsuit to recover possession from the "Erie Ring" of 60,000 shares belonging to the English shareholders, the rival receivers have been in Court several days, but the argument is not yet concluded, so that it is not yet known to whom the possession of the shares will be awarded. A new suit was begun this week on behalf of the English shareholders, their counsel, the Hon. William M. Evarts, pending the decisions in the lawsuits on their behalf above-mentioned, applying for an injunction to restrain the Erie Company from issuing any more new stock. There are rumours that further issues are in contemplation, and this proceeding to prevent them was founded on an affidavit of Mr. John Swann that an issue of 10,000,000 dollars new stock was to be made. The Erie lawyers objected to the injunction, and finally offered that a stipulation should be filed in open Court, by which the company promised that no new stock would be issued. This was not satisfactory to Mr. Evarts, who urged an injunction, and Judge Blatchford's decision, announced to-day, was that the injunction to prevent the issue be granted. In still another lawsuit, Mr. C. C. Dyke, a passenger who was injured in one of the Erie disasters at Carr's Rock, in 1868, has recovered 35,000 dollars damages against the company. Fisk and Gould began their customary tactics to prevent payment, but Mr. Dyke, by a series of speedy and masterly movements, got the verdict confirmed in every New York Court up to the highest. Fisk and Gould then made preparations to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, but to complete the attack Mr. Dyke procured a writ directed to the Sheriff of Orange County, New York, through which the Erie Railway runs, to seize certain property of the company. The sheriff went to Port Jarvis station on the night of the 27th of March, and just before midnight seized sixteen locomotives with their appurtenances. Notices were posted ordering their sale on the 3rd of April, and a large guard of deputy sheriffs was placed over the locomotives to prevent fires being placed in them or their use in any way. An engine fired up to take out a train was among those attached, and trouble was feared for some time, but matters were finally arranged, so that the train proceeded on its journey. Since this time the sheriff has been seizing in every part of the country along the line the ties, fuel, and other property. The plan is to harass Fisk and Gould into payment.

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The Globe says, "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate, Steam Mills—Brick-lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—Advt.

Wines, spirits, bottled beer, corks, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of wine and spirit merchants and others to their unreserved sale of a choice and well assorted parcel of the above, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Advt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.

Prince Alfred, barque, 258 tons, Captain Sim, from Mauritius 30th April. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Diamantina (s.), 239 tons, Captain Maides, from the Macleay River, via Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Andrews, Messrs. Glynn, Neilson, and 3 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Grafton (s.), 213 tons, Captain Harding, from Grafton 17th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Gibbons, Lowther, and 5 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.

Gallice, for Batavia; Winefred, for London; Balclutha (s.), for Melbourne; New England (s.), Grafton (s.), for Grafton; Lavina, for S. S. Islands; May Queen, for Baffle Creek.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 19.

Lavina, schooner, 57 tons, Captain Brodie, for Solomon Islands.

Winefred, ship, 1359 tons, Captain Loftus, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Tebbett, Mr. Heath, and 10 in the steerage.

May Queen, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Thomas, for Baffle Creek.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 19.

Root-hog-or-die, from Botany, with 30 tons firewood; Esther Maria, from Jervis Bay, with 16,000 feet timber, 5 kegs butter, 6 hides; West Hartley No. 1, from the Bellinger River, with 25,000 feet pine, 4000 staves, 1000 treenails, 250 bags maize; Numba, from Bermagui, with 441 bags bark, 280 cheeses, 18 hides, 5 kegs butter; Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 1150 bushels maize, 4 coops poultry, 7 cases eggs, 6 hides, 600 dozen oranges; Peri, from Kiama, with 80 tons blue metal; Tasmania (s.), from Wollongong, with 350 tons coal; Maria, Yarra, Prompt, Saxonia, Collingwood, Byron, from Newcastle, with 1250 tons coal; Juno, from Broken Bay, with 22 tons firewood; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 15 bales wool, 168 bales hay, 101 bags corn, 8 casks tallow, 5 bales skins, 2 boxes eggs, 20 bundles brooms, 20 bags bones, 11 bags onions, 1 case wine, 1 horse, 6 hides, 37 bags oysters, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 19.

Fire King (s.), for Manning River; Drover, Maria, Yarra, Prompt, Saxonia, Tasmania, for Newcastle; Root-hog-or-die, for Botany; Examiner (s.), for Richmond River; Juno, for Broken Bay.

IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

Prince Alfred, from Mauritius: 4000 bags sugar, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 3000 gunnies, Order.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

Macedon (s.), for Melbourne: 67 packages fruit, J. M'Roberts; 6 packages trees, Woods and Co.; 6 packages trees, J. Baptist and Son; 4 cases, E. Row and Co.; 20 packages fruit, T. Johnson; 3 packages fruit, Clydesdale; 1 case, Corner and Co.; 8 bales paper, J. Ramsden; 24 bags maize, Prescott and Sons; 187 pigs, Curtis and Swan; 1 winch, 3 iron blocks, Colonial Sugar Company; 7 casks fish, Sun Kum Ti; 150 packages fruit, J. James; 30,000 sovereigns, London Chartered Bank; 1 case, J. Evans; 25 packages fruit, P. Cullen; 1 case, Elliott, Brothers; 60 packages fruit, Murphy and Son; 2 boxes type, Gordon and Gotch; 51 packages fruit, 9 bags oysters, Woodward; 26 packages fruit, F. Gibbons; 12 tons shale, Hartley Kerosene Co.; 249 packages fruit, T. Lawless; 109 packages fruit, J. Brown; 17 bags grass seed, Tate and Smith; 2 mill stones, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 5 packages glue, J. Berry and Co.; 35 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 79 bags maize, A. Ross; 20 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 192 cases fruit, 6 bags oysters, P. James; 7 packages, H. Harper; 6 bags oysters, M. Cannon; 99 cases fish, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton: 100 cases kerosene, Towns and Co.; 50 cases kerosene, 21 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages ammunition, A. Smith; 7 packages, E. Vickery; 53 bars 6 bundles iron, 25 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 package, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, G. Bolus and Son; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 bags meal, Parbury, Brothers; 8 parcels rope, H. Beit; 80 bags potatoes, 4 bags onions, 2 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 1 case, E. Davies; 1 package, J. Vickery; 1 case, C. and R. R. Co.; 3 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 package, Chadwick; 1 package, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 8 packages, Alderson and Sons; 2 grindstones, 12 dray boxes, 9 bars steel, 42 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 cases, Duguid and Co.; 1 stone, 22 packages brandy, 10 cases geneva, 39 packages tea, 12 boxes candles, 21 packages, Frazer and Co.; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 3 cases boots, 1 package, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 1 case, Greville and Co.; 5 cases acids, Elliott Brothers; 1 package, E. J. Tebbatt; 1 case, G. Wall; 1 case, W. Maddock; 4 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1569 bags flour, A. S. N. Co.; 1 package, Parbury, Brothers; 2 packages, Butler, Brothers; 24 cases fruit, J. Pope; 20 cases fruit, 1 package, F. Gibbons; 14 bags potatoes, 6 packages, G. Ross and Co.; 3 horses, J. Ross; 2 cases, E. Row and Co.

Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton, via Brisbane and Gladstone: 1068 mats sugar, 15 casks treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 80 cases kerosene, 10 quarter-casks brandy, 10 cases chicory, 50 cases gin, 100 cases stout, 20 cases claret, 67 bags sugar, 40 bales woolpacks, 49 packages, Frazer; 30 cases kerosene, 12 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 200 cases brandy, Parbury, Brothers; 3 packages tobacco, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 20 hogsheads ale, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 120 cases kerosene, Towns and Co.; 32 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 7 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 68 bags rice, Meyerfeld and Co.; 15 bags sugar, J. Mills; 42 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 50 cases, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 4 cases, Lassetter and Co.; 2 cases, B. Cocks; 1 case, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 5 cases, C. Moore and Co.; 35 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 4 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 18 bundles wire, Fanning, Griffith, and Co.; 2 cases, T. Edens; 12 bundles washboards, 41 packages glass, &c., J. Isaacs and Co.; 24 cart boxes, 5 packages, Reilly and Cohen; 1 case, W. H. Paling; 1 package, J. Mills; 2 cases, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 2 horses, M'Cullum.

Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay, via Bowen: 14 packages brandy, 1 case bitters, 1 quarter-cask rum, 14 cases geneva, 15 cases whisky, 5 cases wine, 2 cases schnapps, 20 bags sugar, 14 bags rice, 32 packages tea, 2 hogsheads ale, 5 cases sarsaparilla, 54 packages, Frazer and Co.; 41 packages wines and spirits, J. Cody; 3 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 1 case tobacco, 1 box opium, 31 packages, Sun Kum On; 1 box opium, 2 packages, Sun Kum Ti; 2 packages tobacco, 1 package opium, 10 packages tea, 20 bags rice, 28 bags sugar, 40 packages flour, 77 packages, On Chong and Co.; 4 quarter-casks wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 20 cases whisky, 5 quarter-casks brandy, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 28 bags sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 case cigars, Jacobs and Co.; 25 cases schnapps, 13 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 4 cases kerosene, 18 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 2 packages tea, 25 bags flour, 11 packages, Towns and Co.; 32 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 case, E. and W. Paul; 20 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 keg shot, A. Smith; 5 packages, Sun Kum On; 2 cases, H. Woolnough and Co.; 5 trunks boots, Saddington and Sons; 4 packages tea, 12 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 16 packages wine, 12 casks 2 hogsheads beer, W. Long; 2 cases vestas, 6 packages, W. Saber; 5 cases beer, 38 packages brandy, 5 cases geneva, 10 cases old tom, Stewart, Garrick and Co.; 2 cases wine, J. Bros; 18 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 23 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 51 bags potatoes, 5 bags onions, 7 packages, G. Coulter; 80 bags potatoes, 38 cases fruit, 7 bags onions, 4 packages butter, 22 packages, R. Elliott; 8 kegs butter, H. Prescott and Sons; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 1 case, L. Moss; 4 packages, H. Woolnough and Co.; 5 packages, E. J. Tebbatt; 11 packages, Reilly and Cohen; 7 packages, Myers and Solomon; 9 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 4 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 5 bags maize, 16 bags potatoes, 3 packages, O'Doud and Co.; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 19 packages iron, 14 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 packages, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 1 package, Gee Ick; 3 cases, J. Vickery; 2 packages, Chen Ateak; 7 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, A. J. Watt and Co.; 3 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 2 packages, J. Keep; 16 bags potatoes, 5 bags bran, 3 packages, Webb and Booth; 1 case, W. Maddock; 1 package, E. Vickery; 30 bags flour, Harker and Co.; 1 package, Mort and Co.; 1 case, E. Row and Co.; 32 bars iron, 12 axle boxes, 1 case, Lassetter and Co.; 31 packages, Irwin and Co.; 2 packages, S. Forster; 2 packages, Farmer and Co.; 4 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, Cohen, Brothers; 10 bags flour, 2 packages, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 1 package, Butler, Brothers; 7 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 40 bags potatoes, 6 bags onions, 12 cases fruit, 9 packages, F. Gibbons; 6 packages, Saddington and Sons; 48 bags potatoes, 9 bags onions, 5 packages, J. Cameron; 61 bags potatoes, 16 cases fruit, 16 packages, R. Langley; 8 bags onions, 40 bags potatoes, M'Hugh; 30 cases fruit, 11 bags maize, 5 bags onions, 33 bags potatoes, 3 packages cheese, T. Lawless; 8 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 dogcarts, Buchanan.

Lavina, for S. S. Islands: 2 cases, N. Brodie; 15 packages tobacco, 2 cases geneva, 2 casks beer, 16 boxes pipes, 11 packages, Biffin and Clarke.

Winefred, for London: 689 bales wool, 45 cases cocoanut oil, 15 cases tortoiseshell, 837 bags copra, 20 hogsheads 110 casks butter, 363 casks tallow, 15 bales leather, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 79 bales wool, 51 bales cotton, 329 bags cotton-seed, 3 tons old junk, 139 casks cocoanut oil, 89 tons pearl shell, Beilby and Scott; 88 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 23 bales wool, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 75 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 151 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 81 bales wool, 707 cases meat, Mort and Co.; 7 bales wool, 6 casks honey, 168 bags bark, 1 bale cotton, Marsden and Son; 265 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 8 bales wool, Alderson and Son; 30 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 2 cases wine, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 3 cases preserves, 65 hides, 54 casks tallow, 116 bales leather, Saddington and Sons; 1 case shell, Biffin and Clarke; 7 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 207 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 1099 cases meat, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 98 cases extract, 326 casks tallow, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 96 bags candlenuts, 194 tons and 17 bags copra, T. and J. Skinner; 2002 ingots 2157 cakes copper, Peak Downs Copper Mining Company; 113 casks tallow, W. and C. York; 144 casks tallow, 1 cask bones, a quantity of hoofs, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 131 casks tallow, F. Ebsworth; 125 casks tallow, R. Binnie; 211 casks tallow, a quantity of bones and horns, 4 bags hair, 5 casks beeswax, 13 packages grease, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 bales cotton, Graham, Brothers. Recapitulation: 1488 bales wool, 55 bales cotton, 116 bales leather, 168 bags bark, 1403 casks tallow, 184 casks cocoanut oil; 3472 horns, 3573 bones, 13 casks grease, 5 packages beeswax, 4 bags hair, 89 tons pearl shell, 329 bags cotton seed, 3 tons old junk, 207 hogsheads treacle, 1805 cases meat, 98 cases extract, 96 bags candle nuts, 194 tons and 854 bags copra, 65 hides, 130 casks butter, 4159 pieces copper, 6 casks honey, 16 cases tortoiseshell, a quantity hoofs, 11 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Winefred, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR NEW HEBRIDES.—By the W. S. Fox, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.) and New England (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Lion, to-morrow, at noon.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, June 19: Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Lapthorn, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Rangoon (s.), 1253 tons, Captain Skottowe, for Galle; Moa, brig, 236 tons, Captain Robertson, for Auckland; Balclutha (s.), 262 tons, Captain Saunders, for Melbourne.

The Prince Alfred, which arrived yesterday from Mauritius, has made the passage in fifty days. She left with strong southerly winds, which continued to the meridian of St. Paul's. Light westerly winds succeeded, but lasted only a few days, when it shifted to N.E. and N., which continued to latitude 45 S., longitude 141 E. She passed south of the S.W. Cape on the 11th instant, and has had light westerly winds and calms to arrival. The Jane Bell was in port for the colonies.

The Diamantina (s.) left the Macleay on Saturday, 17th June, at 8 p.m.; Port Macquarie on Sunday, the 18th, 6.30 a.m., and arrived in Sydney on Monday, the 19th, at 8 a.m. She had fresh westerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage; 18th, passed Susannah Cuthbert (s.) off Tacking Point, at 10.45 a.m.; the Boomerang (s.) off Indian Heads, at 12; the Blackbird (s.) off Crowdy Head, at 2 p.m.; and the Egmont (s.) off the Manning, all bound north. Cargo: 1010 bags maize, 50 hides, 2 casks molasses, 7 cases eggs, 10 coops fowls, 5 casks wine, 6 packages oranges, 17 bags oysters, 12 bags bacon, 2 casks pork, 2 casks honey, and sundries.

H.M.S. Basilisk, arrived at Melbourne, reports having signalled the ship Parramatta, from Sydney to London, on 10th April, in latitude 26·24 S., longitude 21·18 W., 53 days out.

The mails despatched per R. M. S. Geelong consisted of 16,978 letters, 338 books, and 19,039 newspapers, viz.:—

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Australian colonies	1,474	57	1,063
East Indies and China ...	630	3	598
Africa	113	1	110
Southern Europe	91	1	26
France	302	2	96
London, via Southampton ...	11,257	246	16,186
Ditto, via Brindisi	3,102	28	661
	16,978	338	19,039

The Grafton (s.) left Grafton on the 17th instant, at 8.15 a.m., crossed the bar at 5.45 p.m. same day, and entered Sydney Heads at 2.45 p.m on the 19th instant. Passed the Susannah Cuthbert (s.) at 11 a.m on the 18th, Boomerang (s.) at noon, Blackbird (s.) at 3 p.m., and Egmont (s.) at 3.30 p.m., all bound north. Experienced variable winds with rain to the Bellinger, thence to Sydney moderate westerly winds and fine weather. Cargo: 25 casks tallow, 645 cases meat, 487 bags maize, 11 bales wool, 54 hides, 4 coops fowls, 9 cases eggs, 2 bundles skins, and sundries.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRIGANTINE CALLENDAR.—The brigantine Callendar, 138 tons, Captain Currie, left Melbourne on Friday, 26th ultimo, bound to the Richmond River, and, as reported in our last issue, had put into Twofold Bay through stress of weather, and sailing from the latter port on the 29th ultimo, arrived off the Richmond River Heads on Monday last, 5th instant, and attempted to enter that port, when, having proceeded beyond the North Spit, the wind suddenly dropped, and although both anchors were immediately got out, they failed to hold the vessel, which drifted on to the rocks. During the night the vessel went ashore it came on to blow very hard, when the crew left the vessel. The Callendar, an old trader to the Richmond River, was owned by Mr. William Wright, of Sydney, and is uninsured.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 17.—Agate, American barque, Brown, from Melbourne.

June 17.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 17.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

June 17.—Sarah Ann, barque, Wills, for Melbourne, with 600 tons coal.

June 17.—Annie Moore, schooner, Henry, for Melbourne, with 140 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 18.—Lady Emma, Alert, Heron, Au Revoir, Veuture, Hebe, Sacramento, Mary, Drover, Colonist, from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

CLEARANCE.

June 10.—Stanley, schooner, 115, Griffiths, for Sydney. Cargo: 447 bags wheat, 100 tons flour, 12 tons bran.

WALLAROO.

ARRIVAL.

June 9.—Koh-i-noor, from Newcastle.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Anne Marie, French barque, 414, Maurice, in the Stream, Captain, agent.
Annie Sise, American ship, 1163, Lakeman, at Moore's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Antipodes, barque, 494, Kirkpatrick, at Farrelly's Wharf. Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.
Australia, brig, 200, Hamilton, in Darling Harbour, A. S. Webster, agent.
Camilla, barque, 261, at Towns's Wharf, Biffin and Clarke, agents. For sale.
Celia Marie, French barque, 400, Le Roux, at Moore's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Centurion, ship, 896, Taylor, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Christiana Thompson, ship, 1079, Murray, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Claymore, barque, 287, Dalziel, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Commissary, ship, 989, Wagstaff, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Coquette, schooner, 129, M'Leven, at Smith's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, agents.
Gallice, brig, 230, Wood, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Company, agents.
Helen Malcolm, barque, 311, Griffiths, at Walker's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Highland Mary, American whaler, 240, French, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Barron and Austin, agents.
H.M.S. Clio, 18 guns, Commodore Stirling, in Farm Cove.
H.M.S. Virago, 6 guns, Sands, in Farm Cove.
J. G. Coleson, schooner, 72, Markham, at Market Wharf, T. Stewart, agent.
Jane, schooner, 62, Wettorton, at Victoria Wharf, Captain, agent. For Cleveland Bay.
John Knox, barque, 290, Jenkins, at Grafton Wharf, J. Merriman, agent. For Lyttelton.
Lady Bowen, ship, 892, Drummond, at Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents.
Lavina, schooner, 57, Brodie, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Lion, barque, 216, Howard, at Macnamara's Wharf, Montefiore and Montefiore, agents.
Malcolm, schooner, 142, Longworthy, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Mimi P., Austrian barque, 300, Randich, at Moore's Wharf, Wolfen and Co., agents.
Mina, Spanish ship, 500, Igartua, at Market Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Moa, brig, 220, Robertson, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Neville, ship, 749, at Parbury's Wharf, Beresworth, Daniell, King, and Co., agents.
Norman, barque, 329, Brice, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Northampton, ship, 1161, Barclay, at Circular Wharf, Frazer and Co., agents.
Our Hope, brig, 210, Ring, at Caledonian Wharf, Captain, agent.
Pacific, schooner, 60, Scott, in the Stream, C. Schweig and Co., agents.
Petrel, schooner, 80, Offer, at Holy's Dock, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For sale.
Policeman, schooner, 75, at Cuthbert's Wharf, J. Cuthbert, agent. For sale.
Prince Alfred, barque, 258, Sim, in the Stream, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Rajah, ship, 1259, Halliday, at Campbell's Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents
Rangoon, R.M.S.S., 1500, Skottowe, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.
Rifleman, ship, 714, Longmuir, at Circular Wharf, Captain, agent.
Robert Towns, whaling barque, at Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents.
Sea Ripple, schooner, 120, Crosby, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Scotsman, brig, 210, Hamilton, at Macnamara's Wharf, T. and J. Skinner, agents.
Southern Cross, schooner, 170, Kenny, in the Stream, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Susannah Booth, schooner, 126, Clulow, at Campbell's Wharf, H. S. Bird, agent.
Tuck Sing, barque, 310, Marshall, at Towns's Wharf. R. Towns and Co., agents.
Warwick, ship, 1005, Skinner, at Circular Wharf, J. R. Cattell and Co., agents.
Wild Wave, brig, 191, M'Leod, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell and Co., agents.
Windsor Castle, ship, 1100, Cargill, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Winefred, ship, 1349, Loftus, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Alexander Duthie, 1158, Norrie, March 29. Sailed.
Ann Duthie, 993, Birnie
Ascalon, 938, Scott.
Borealis, 920
Carricks, 916
Cathaya, 790, Paterson, April 13. Sailed.
Damascus, 964, Ross, April 4. Sailed.
Golden Fleece, 1257, Fife
Himalaya, 1064, M'Intyre, March 10. Sailed.
John Duthie, 1010, Robertson.
La Hogue, 1331, Goddard.
Maid of Judah, 680, Bain
Martha Birnie, 831, Taylor.
Nineveh, 1100, Barnett
Queen of Nations, 860, Donald.
Scythia, 880, Lawson, March 18. Sailed.
St. Mungo, 1375, Watkins, April 4. Sailed.
Tamesa, 712, Phillips
Zemindar, 1096

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cairnsmore, 974, Kewley

FROM NEW YORK.

East Lothian, Davis.
Lelia M. Lone.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Enrique, 195, Holst.

FROM HONGKONG.

North Star, February 19. Sailed.
Onward, 650, Whyte, April 12. Sailed.

FROM BATAVIA.

Eliza Blanche.

FROM MANILA.

Elfin
Greyhound.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Alma.

FROM FOO CHOW.

Lady Belmore, 250, Foreman.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JUNE 19.

565 packages tea, 450 casks cement, Cowlishaw, Brothers
11 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.
116 bags bran, Beilby and Scott
1 case pipes, 2 cases cigars, 5 cases tobacco, 10 cases perfumery, Jacobs and Co.
3350 cases kerosene, 1 package tobacco, Towns and Co.
50 tons flour, 1235 bushels wheat, J. A. Turner
5 cases sewing-machines, 1 case sundries, Gordon and Gotch
22 bales hops, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.
1 case sewing machines, Stanford and Co.
385 bags flour, J. Rowling
6 cases biscuit, 30 boxes candles, 40 bags oatmeal, 10 bags barley, W. H. Ariell
3 packages merchandise, A. M'Arthur and Co.
2 bales felt, C. Teakle
1005 bags wheat, C. Wilson
7765 oz. gold, Oriental Bank
34 drums soda, 2 cases galvanized iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
2 packages hair, E. Deeper
6 packages ironmongery, J. Plummer
296 packages tea, Peate and Harcourt
1 case tinfoil, J. Corti
6 quarter-casks wine, 4 packages tobacco, H. Solomon
1170 bags wheat, 100 tons flour, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
2 packages drapery, Thompson and Giles
1 case drapery, E. Manning
35 bags sugar, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
130 boxes tea, 119 packages Chinese goods, 43 bags rice, Tin War
1 package drapery, H. Woolnough and Co.
428 packages oilstores, G. Wall
1 case saddlery, H. Woolfe
6 sheets iron, Dixson and Sons
5 quarter-casks 20 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
3 cases perfumery, Elliott, Brothers
46 packages paint and oil, T. Edens
50 cases castor oil, Gilfillan and Co.
70 cases wine, Curcier and Adet
61 boxes axes, 1 case shovels, Lassetter and Co.
86,740 feet timber, A. S. Webster
4 cases books and stationery, W. Maddock
100 cases brandy, Gedye, M'Crea, and Co.
2 trunks boots, W. E. Davey.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 17.—Moravian, from London; Geelong (s.), from Sydney.
June 18.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Adelaide.
June 19.—Kate Waters, Bella Vista, Armistice, Formosa, Alcandra, Ben Nevis, Ann, Glenshee, Catherine Jane, Jane, Golden Age, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

June 17.—H.M.S. Basilisk, for Sydney.
June 18.—Geelong (s.), for Galle, at 5.15 p.m.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

June 19.—Helen Macgregor (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

June 18.—Queensland (s.), from Northern Ports.
June 19.—Circe, Lady Bowen, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 18.—Florence Irving (s.), for Maryborough.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 19.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	Calm.	Calm, and cloudy.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JUNE 19.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
QUEENSLAND.		
Cardwell ...	SE. Fine	
Townsville ...	SW. Fine	
Bowen ...	SW. Fine	
Port Mackay ...	SW. Fine	
Clermont ...	W. Fine	
Waverley ...	Calm. Fine	
Nebo ...	N. Fine	
Rockhampton ...	Calm. Fine	
Maryborough ...	W. Fine	
Roma ...	N. Cloudy	
Brisbane ...	W. Fine	
Toowoomba ...	SW. Fine	
Dalby ...	SW. Fine	
N. S. WALES.		
Tenterfield ...	WSW. Raining	W. Raining
Casino ...	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Grafton ...	Calm. Fine	W., light. Fine
Clarence Heads ...	NW., fresh. Fine	NW., fresh. Fine
Glen Innes ...	W. Raining	W. Raining
Inverell ...	W. Raining	W. Raining
Port Macquarie ...	WSW. Fine	NW. Cloudy
West Kempsey ...	SW. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Armidale ...	NW. Showery	W. Raining
Tamworth ...	Calm. Showery	SW. Showery
Gunnedah ...	Calm. Showery	SW. Showery
Narrabri ...	NW. Showery	SW. Showery
Muswellbrook ...	Calm. Dull	N. Raining
Murrurundi ...	NE. Cloudy	NE., light. Showery
Singleton ...	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Showery
Maitland ...	NW. Fine	WNW., light. Rain
Port Stephens ...	SW. Fine, sea smooth	W. Fine, sea smooth
Newcastle ...	NW. Fine, sea smooth	WNW., fresh. Fine
Barranjulie ...	W., light. Fine	NE. Fine
Windsor ...	N. Fine	W. Fine
Sydney ...	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
South Head ...	WSW. Fine	W. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong ...	WNW. Fine	NW. Fine
Kiama ...	W., light. Fine	N., fresh. Fine
Jervis Bay ...	WNW., fresh. Fine	N., fresh. Fine
Goulburn ...	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Braidwood ...	NW. Fine	SW. Like rain.
Araluen ...	W. Cloudy	NW., strong. Cloudy
Moruya ...	S. Dull, heavy rain	NW. Cloudy
Queanbeyan ...	NW. Cold	SE. Raining
Yass ...	Calm. Raining	SW. Raining
Gundagai ...	Calm. Dull	NE. Raining
Tumut ...	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Albury ...	W. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Bathurst ...	W. Cloudy	W. Like rain
Carcoar ...	W. Fine	SE. Fine
Mudgee ...	WNW. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Cassilis ...	NE. Raining	NE. Raining
Merriwa ...	NE. Raining	NE. Raining
Wellington ...	Calm. Dull	Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo ...	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Orange ...	SW. Fine	W. Fine
Forbes ...	SW. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Grenfell ...	W. Showery	Calm. Fine
Young ...	W. Raining	W. Raining
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Raining	Calm. Showery
Urana ...	Calm. Raining	Calm. Showery
Deniliquin ...	WSW. Dull	SSW. Cloudy
Hay ...	SW. Showery	SW. Showery
Moulamein ...	SW. Showery	SE. Cloudy
Balranald ...	Calm. Raining	SW. Cloudy
Euston ...	Calm. Cloudy	SSE. Raining
Wentworth ...	SW. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy.
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne ...	SSE. Dull	
Queenscliff ...	ESE. Stormy	
Cape Schank ...	ESE. Gale	
Cape Otway ...	SE. Gale	
Portland ...	SW. Squally	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay ...	SE. Cloudy	
Adelaide ...	NE. Cloudy	
M'Donnell Bay ...	SE. Showery	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 29·865; Queenscliff, 29·991; Cape Shank, 29·66; Cape Otway, 29·852; Portland, 30·032; Guichen Bay, 29·929; Adelaide, 29·808.

THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 54·2; Queenscliff, 56·; Cape Schank, 52·; Cape Otway, 54·; Portland, 59·; Guichen Bay, 56·; Adelaide, 54.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 28' 1" East. 2nd June, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JUNE 17, 1871. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·000	41·0	94	W.	10	0·5	10	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	29·856	55·4	80	SSE.	4	0·1	10		
„ 9	·838	51·9	90	WSW.	2	0·0	10		1·0
Mean ...	29·898	50·4	88·0		5	0·2	10·0		3·0

Evaporation in 24 hours,

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 57·0 | Sun-maximum .... 85·0
Shade { Minimum .... 41·9 | Grass-minimum .... 38·1

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 105·0 at 12.3 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 62·2.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 19th = 12·266 inches.
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.
Average rainfall for the period January 1st to June 1st during the previous 14 years, 28·103 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—June 19, 1871. Barometer.	Tempra. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
NARRABRI ...	182		—	—	—	NW.	9·0	—	—	0·07
ARMIDALE ...	82	3278	30·103	43·0	87	NW.	4·0	51·2	35·1	0·15
P. M'QUARIE	0		—	—	—	SSW.	1·0	66·3	40·5	0
MURRURUNDI	113	1050	—	—	—	NE.	—	56·5	40·3	0·41
MUS'BROOK	96		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	54·8	50·3	0
NEWCASTLE.	1	112	29·703	54·2	82	NW.	0·7	—	49·3	0·04
BATHURST ...	100	2333	—	43·5	74	W.	1·0	54·0	38·0	0
PAR'AMATTA	16		—	—	—	WNW	16·0	54·9	46·2	0
SYDNEY	5	155	29·698	53·0	67	NW.	1·0	54·2	48·5	0
W'LL'GONG.	0		—	—	—	WNW	35·0	61·3	43·7	0·50
GOULBURN .	57	2129	29·737	46·3	61	Calm.	0·0	49·6	35·9	0·37
W. WAGGA	161		—	—	—	E.	1·0	—	45·9	0·80
DENILIQUIN	278	410	29·712	52·0	79	WSW	0·1	61·1	—	0·08
ALBURY	163	572	—	—	—	N.	9·0	—	—	0·30

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 20, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.	Full Moon	3rd
SUN	7.6	4.56	Last quarter	10th
MOON	8.49 a.m.	0.29 p.m.	New Moon	18th
MERCURY ...	5.29 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	First quarter	26th
VENUS	10.3 a.m.	8.11 p.m.	Perigee	3rd
MARS	12.15 p.m.	12.16 a.m.		
JUPITER	7.45 a.m.	5.29 p.m.	Moon's age, 2·0 days.	
SATURN	8.35 p.m.	7.47 a.m.		

MOON.—G.S. Declination, 5th; in Equator, 12th; G.N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 26th; Apogee, 17th.

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 9h. 36m.; p.m., 9h. 55m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10 h. 4 m. 46 s.
Magnetic variation, 9° 34' 35" East, 3rd March, 1871.
MAY, 1871.
GENERAL ABSTRACT.

BAROMETER ...... At 32° Fah. { Highest reading ... 30·115 on the 18th, at 9 a.m.
Lowest reading ... 29·400 on the 29th, at 5 a.m.
Mean height ... 29·770 (being 0·190 less than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 12 years)

WIND ....Greatest pressure ... 19·8 lbs., on the 26th
Mean pressure ... 0·6 lbs.
Number of days calm 0
Prevailing direction... W. (Prevailing direction during the same month for the preceding 12 years, W.)

TEMPERATURE ......Highest in the shade 74·1, on the 2nd
Lowest in the shade 41·6, on the 31st
Greatest range ... 17·3, on the 31st
Highest in the sun ... 114·6, on the 10th
Highest in a black box, with glass top 153·0, on the 2nd
Lowest on the grass 40·6, on the 31st
Mean diurnal range... 11·5
Mean in the shade ... 59·5 (being 1·1 greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 12 years)

HUMIDITY..........Greatest amount ... 100·0, on the 8th, 9th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 26th, and 27th
Least ... ... 46·0, on the 30th
Mean ... ... 85·1 (being 10·9 greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 12 years)

RAIN ....Greatest fall ... 1·796 inches, on the 22nd
Number of days ... 24
Total fall ... ... 7·391 inches, 65 feet above the ground
Total fall ... ... 10·113 inches, 15 inches above the ground (being 6·390 inches greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 12 years)

EVAPORATION ......Total amount ... 1·301 inches.

OZONE ....Mean amount ... 4·5 (being 0·1 greater than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years)

ELECTRICITY ......Number of days lightning 5

CLOUDY SKY ......Mean amount ... 6·4
Number of clear days 1

METEORS ....Number observed ... 4

REMARKS.

The weather during the month has been wet, rain or dew having been measured on 27 days; the rain only exceeded half an inch on 9 days.

The rain and floods of the end of April ceased early in May, and westerly winds became prevalent. Heavy rain fell in the northern districts on the 9th, and on the same day there was a flood at Murrurundi; on 22nd, partial flood at Goulburn, and creeks all flooded at Araluen.

The Aurora Australis was seen at Eden on 22nd, and at Cape George on 24th; on 26th the barometer at Sydney fell 0·180 inch from 9 a.m. to noon, and at 11.30 the wind, which had been S., suddenly increased, and veered to N.E., attaining its greatest velocity, 63 miles per hour, at noon; at 1 p.m. the clouds cleared, and a fine afternoon followed; on the 9th and 16th two small tidal waves were recorded by the tide-gauge.

AUCTION Sales, this day.—We are requested to direct especial attention to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale of 4500 bags Mauritius sugars, this day, at half-past 10.—ADV.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 30th instant. June, 1871.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

MR. ROBERTSON, in answer to questions, said:—That Kennedy had been declared to be insane by the usual Medical Board, on the evidence of the gaol officials, and the certificate would be laid on the table; and that there had been reports of the Walgett mail arriving late, but owing to the alleged causes it was not intended to proceed against the sureties of the contractor.

MR. GARRETT presented a petition from a number of persons interested in the mineral resources of the colony, praying the House to reduce the charge for the carriage of coal and other minerals on the railway.

The House went into committee on the Appropriation Bill.

On Clause 4, Mr. WEARNE moved the reduction of the salary of the Registrar at Maitland to £75. After some discussion the motion was negatived by 24 to 2.

On Clause 9, Mr. PIDDINGTON moved the omission of the item £6286 17s. 6d., in aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund for 1870. He defended the course he had taken, and showed that he was not amenable to the charge which would no doubt be made against him, of being dishonest, and desirous of repudiating. This item ought to be omitted, and throw upon those who had opposed the bill of this Assembly the responsibility of any consequences which might follow.

The omission of the item was carried by 15 to 14.

A motion by Mr. R. FORSTER, to omit the item £200 on the Supplementary Estimate for the Temperance Alliance, was negatived by 21 to 8.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House.

The order of the day for the consideration in committee of the propriety of introducing a bill to amend the Stamp Duties Act was discharged from the paper.

In committee on the Main Roads Management Act Amendment Bill, the amendments of the Legislative Council were agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GARRETT, it was ordered that the House should to-day go into committee to consider the petition on the subject of the reduction of the rates for haulage on the railway lines.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to 6 until 3 o'clock this day.

THE Superannuation Act will, we presume, reach its last stage in the Legislative Council to-night. It will then return to the Assembly. In the docile temper of the moment a majority may perhaps adopt the amendments, unless the Government abandon the bill.

It has been our desire, from the first, to see a measure which may be acceptable to the Civil servants, and at the same time just to the colony. We believe, however, that the proposition of Mr. DEAS THOMSON might have been accepted with advantage, and that before a measure involving so many interests and looking forward to so long a period is finally accepted by the Legislature, more inquiry is desirable. We are quite aware that a settlement is anxiously desired by those who sympathise with the Public servants deprived of office at the dictation of the Government of the day, with a promise of a pension, or who have been induced to ask for retirement. Their case might, however, have been, and ought to have been, separately considered and disposed of distinct from all future liabilities. The Assembly voted £6000 to meet urgent claims, but it has now removed the item from the Appropriation Bill. It was not the intention of the Government to have introduced a bill in the last days of the session, and they would not have done so but for taunts delivered by their opponents. The result has been the proposal of a measure which, if those who judge it have formed a correct opinion, will imperatively demand a serious amendment, and in future years, perhaps, lead to the abolition of pensions altogether.

Our first objection to the bill is that it exacts payment from the servants of the public for pensions which are dependent upon the changeable spirit and temper of Parliamentary Government, and which, therefore, gives no lasting security. If it had reference to a private society, upon the principle of a benefit club, the case would be different. The parties paying continue to pay until the box is shut, and there is no more to divide; but in Government employments a salary is attached to an office. To deduct from it, therefore, can only be proper, as in the case of the former Superannuation Act, when the payment is not merely contingent upon a *continuance* in office, but upon the *sufficiency* of the fund. Why, however, call upon men to pay 4 per cent. out of their salaries to provide for pensions to come out of the Consolidated Revenue of the country? We pay them their salaries out of that revenue. We are to charge them 4 per cent., and carry it to the credit of the same revenue! In our opinion, the English practice would be better. In England these payments have been abolished. But among the advantages of office is the contingency of a pension. If a Civil servant is dismissed, he does not regard the loss of his pension as a personal loss. It is a provision made for those who are able to claim it. There are cases doubtless when separate accounts have their use, but they can have none where the paymaster is one, both for the pension and salary. The reasons which induced the English Government to abolish a per centage, and to give a salary without deductions, might have equal force here. Why introduce the complication of double accounts. In our opinion, if we adhere to pensions, the proper way would be to attach a moderate one to every office in Government, to pay it when it becomes due out of the Consolidated Revenue, and to give each man what he has all along known he would have in given circumstances.

Public sympathy will go with those who have insisted on mixing a system of pensions with that of providing for wives and children, but it introduces a new principle in the Civil Service, and makes its administration more difficult. A man whose office provides for himself, and assures him an income for the remainder of his life, may be expected to pay a moderate annual charge necessary to provide for his wife and children in case of his death; but if he has none, why should he be expected to pay. By overloading the system of pensions with so many charges, and surrounding it with so many contingencies, we are in danger of a double mischief—the sense of weariness in the Public, and the sense of insecurity in the Civil servants.

We have already dwelt upon the impolicy of establishing a pension system in a new country. This is an argument of course which has no weight with those who are immediately in the expectations of pensions. But if we could believe, as some happily do, that the pension system would last, and that those who are paying now in early life would have these resources in old age, we should have much more confidence in the bill; but we are thoroughly convinced that the expectation is delusive, and that pensions are among the things that are doomed to extinction in the colonies. This notion, however, has been met with some degree of ridicule and asperity. Like all prophecies that extend to a distant period, the probability may be accepted or rejected.

The conclusion at which we arrive is that the shortest plan would be to compensate equitably those who are entitled to pensions, either by paying them in full during their life, or at their option, compounding with them at the usual rate; to pay back to any who choose to accept the amount which they have contributed; and finally to terminate the pension system. We should have a large sum no doubt to pay, and it would be a long time before these claims could be extinguished, as in the existing arrangements for the settlement of State Aid to religion, but time would get rid of the danger, and withdraw from the Government one of the most awkward questions of public policy.

Under this Act it will be in the power of a Minister to ruin any man without the possibility of redress, unless by means as violent as those which remedied a wrong in the case of the Collector of Customs. Here we have sitting in the same Ministry gentlemen who took opposite sides, and did so, no doubt, with conscientiousness, but certainly with great earnestness and decision. It is in view of such facts as these, as well as in the possibility of a general change of policy, that we distrust a system of pensions.

The petition recently presented against the bill shows the division of opinion in the Public Service; but we believe a very large proportion hold the same apprehensions we have expressed. No doubt if a bill on equitable principles could be passed, and if its permanence could be guaranteed, the Civil servants would, upon the whole, prefer to see it become law.

THE M'Culloch Ministry in Victoria having been for a time at least ousted from power, criticisms on its financial policy have become comparatively unimportant. But while there was a prospect of the new tariff being passed there were numerous representations made to the Treasurer as to the effect his proposals would have, and many of them it was clear disclosed facts and considerations that were new to him. To a Minister sitting in his Cabinet, it seems a simple thing to put on a tax here, or take off a tax there, but experience shows that it is really very difficult to foresee all the effects of interfering with industry; and the difficulty is the greater in proportion as industries are numerous and interwoven. But though no statesman need be ashamed to confess that he is not prescient enough to forecast the effect of his schemes—that though he can calculate to a tolerable nicety what will be the effect of new taxes on the public income, he cannot calculate the effect on those who contribute to this income—this very uncertainty shows how desirable it is that industry should be tampered with as little as possible. Frequent changes, with their consequent unsettlement, and the expectation of still other changes, may be really more embarrassing than the mere weight of taxation; for all investments are based on certain calculations; and when the basis is frequently shaken the superstructure gets into a ruinous condition.

Amongst the other representations made to Mr. FRANCIS was one by the importers, who specially deprecated his fancy for ad valorem duties, and who pleaded that Customs duties should only be imposed on articles which could be easily dealt with in bond. The three arguments they adduced against these duties were, first, that they discouraged the re-export trade; secondly, that they drew from the consumer more than was collected by the Customs; and, thirdly, that it was impossible to detect undervaluation, and that the consequent demoralisation and the unfair premium given to the dishonest trader ought to condemn the system, no matter what other advantages it may appear to have.

These arguments are the same as were adduced in this colony, but the Melbourne importers, somewhat more practical and constructive than their *confrères* in Sydney, took the liberty of suggesting to the Treasurer an alternative plan. Assuming that he required all the revenue asked for, and that it was to be gained by Customs' taxation on articles of general consumption, and assuming also that the Treasurer was bent on adhering to his policy of giving some protection to local industries, they proposed, as a scheme that would meet all his views, that he should levy a uniform duty of 4s. per cubic foot on all soft goods and boots—that he should allow a drawback of the same amount on re-exportation, and should pay a bonus at the same rate on all colonial manufactures when exported. This plan, they say, would give him as large a revenue as he would have obtained under his own tariff, while it would be simpler, and would not hamper the re-export trade. How far evasions would be possible, which would allow of more money being recovered as drawback than was paid as duty, is a question of detail that could be best discussed by packers and Custom-house officers. But if evasion could be rendered impossible, or at any rate reduced to a minimum, the scheme certainly gets rid of the main objections to ad valorem duties.

The plan of giving a bonus to colonial exports, although it of course savours of protection, gets over one difficulty that has been much discussed with reference to drawback on articles that are imported, as well as locally manufactured. When goods are once taken out of bond, it is impossible, without opening the cases, to re-examine them, to ascertain whether they have not been re-filled with articles of colonial manufacture. But of course the bounty proposed would be so much deduction from the revenue of the country, though this would have the advantage of showing that it is impossible to give protection without making the country pay for it in some way or other.

Whether Mr. FRANCIS would have been at all disposed to fall in with the suggestion made to him did not appear, as the Government was finally defeated, not on the ad valorem duty, but on its scheme for a property tax. Sir JAMES M'CULLOCH in his final speech, made with a full knowledge of the adverse vote that awaited him, gallantly stood to his colours and defended his tax. By giving way he could have purchased a retention of office, but he declined to do it, and maintained that the tax was sound in principle, though incomplete in its development—that it was the right thing to do under the circumstances, and that sooner or later it would be done, and that it was lowering to the character of any Government if it was not prepared to stand or fall by its financial measures—a view of the dignity of Cabinet Ministers which is not yet naturalised in Sydney.

To the argument that a property tax was a discouragement to investment in land, and especially to free selection, Sir JAMES M'CULLOCH pointed out that the free selectors got their land at less than the market value—that by paying two shillings an acre for ten years they secured the freehold of lands, the annual rental of which was assessed by the road boards and shire councils at three and sixpence an acre, so that by being Crown tenants they made a profit of eighteenpence an acre, and at the end of ten years tenancy got the freehold to boot. He asked why a free-selector who was in this fortunate position, and who was, moreover, having his property constantly improved by Government expenditure on roads and railroads, should object to pay a property-tax when the town artisans and the landless wage-getters all over the colony were not reaping similar advantages out of the public estate. At the same time the argument was open to the criticism that the Government was partly taking away with one hand what it gave with the other, and so far reversing the liberality of the Land law. If the free selector gets land at less than the market value and without competition, he is to that extent protected, and receives a bonus. It is to be supposed that the amount of this bonus was determined by what was necessary to give the requisite stimulus to settlement. But to impose a land tax afterwards is certainly, *pro tanto*, to reduce that bonus, and is so far forth a modification of the conditions on which the selection was made. To obviate this objection in the case of the poor man it was proposed to remit the tax on all holdings assessed at £25 a-year and under; all holdings above that value being supposed to belong to persons who were sufficiently capitalists to be fair game for the tax-gatherer.

THE PROROGATION.—It is rumoured that the Government have determined not to accept the amendments of the Council in the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, and that a majority of members are in favour of laying the measure aside. It is generally understood that there was an intention to keep back the progress of the Appropriation Bill in the Assembly until the fate of the Superannuation Bill in the Council should be known, and the course of the Assembly be made more clear in regard to the item £6286 "in aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund to 31st December." It will be seen by reference to our report of Parliamentary proceedings that yesterday, when the House was in Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation Bill, the item £6286 was omitted on division. Under the circumstances, it is likely that the prorogation will take place before the end of the week. We understand that an effort will be made to close the session not later than Thursday, but of course much depends upon the Council in dealing with the Appropriation Bill and those other measures which appear on the business paper for to-day. The Treasurer has withdrawn the bill to authorise the million loan for railways.

SUPREME COURT.—Master's Office, This Day. At 11 o'clock, Payten v. Punch, adjourned evidence.

DISTRICT COURT.—Business This Day.—Illingsworth v. Hales, Brown v. M'Clure; Kiloh v. Griffiths; M'Lachlan v. Taylor and another; Watson v. Laurence; Watt v. Pickering.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Report for the week ending 19th June, 1871.—Admitted: Males 24; females, 10: total, 34. Discharged: Males, 15; females, 8: total, 23. Died: Males, 3. Remaining in house: Males, 162; females, 67: total, 229. Subscriptions, &c., received, £10 10s.

DEATH OF MRS. DOUGALL.—Our obituary of this morning contains the announcement of the death of the mother of the late Rev. John Dougall, whose demise took place at East Maitland on the 13th instant. The venerable lady only survived her son six days.

CORRECTION.—In the notice in yesterday's issue of the place of interment of the late Rev. Canon Stack, a mistake occurred. The remains of the deceased gentleman were not buried at the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek, as reported, but were taken to the Church of England burying-ground at Campbelltown. There Mr. Stack laboured for many years, and there, by the side of three children, at his own request, before he expired, he is interred. The following particulars of the accident have been supplied by a correspondent to the *Upper Hunter Courier*:—"It is with feelings of the greatest sorrow that I have this week to record an accident which occurred to the Namoi coach, by which the life of the Rev. Mr. Stack, of Balmain, was lost. The rev. gentleman and his wife were passengers by the mail from Scone on Tuesday last, to Murrurundi, and were, with several other passengers, booked to the Willow Tree, intending to proceed from thence by Nowland's coach to the Namoi. Mr. Stack, it appears, was proceeding to a station of Mr. Bagot's beyond Narrabri, where his son Walter was lying hurt, and on the point of death. When the Murrurundi coach arrived at the Willow Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Stack, with several other passengers, proceeding down the Namoi, changed coaches and left for their destination by Nowland's coach at about 10 o'clock at night; and this vehicle was driven by a man named Daniel Leary, than whom there is not a more steady or careful driver in the district, and who was well acquainted with every inch of the road over which he runs his coach. From the particulars which are at present to hand, it would appear that when a few miles from Quirindi the coach-wheels must have gone into a rut, which had the effect of jolting Leary from off the seat, and when he fell the coach passed over his body, inflicting upon him some very serious injuries. The horses finding no restraint upon them, went off at a furious rate, and the Rev. Mr. Stack, seeing that unless they could be controlled an accident would occur to the coach, endeavoured to catch the reins, and whilst doing so he also was thrown off, the horses and coach passing over his body and completely smashing both his legs. Dr. Woods, who was in the locality on his way to an inquest on the Plains, was called to see the unfortunate gentleman and the other passengers. When the doctor saw Mr. Stack he was of opinion that the only chance of saving his life would be by amputating his legs; and immediately came into Murrurundi, and telegraphed to Scone for Dr. Creed to come up and assist at the operation, but the telegram had scarcely gone when a messenger came into town to inform the doctor that Mr. Stack had died. After the accident occurred, the reverend gentleman, with the other passengers, were removed to the residence of Mr. Joseph Taggart, where every kindness and attention was shown to them."

RETIRED ALLOWANCES IN ENGLAND.—In one of the recent debates with reference to the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, it was suggested that the pension list might be considerably relieved by offering employment under the Government to those persons who have been deprived of their offices, or who had retired while in the enjoyment of physical health and mental vigour. The suggestion is not without English precedent. It is recorded in the *Annual Register* that in the session of 1833, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opening his budget, said:—"The total number of places abolished by the present Administration was 1387, and the total amount of salaries done away with—£231,406. There was to be deducted £38,000, the amount of the retired allowances,—which left a saving of about £192,000. Among the places abolished, were three offices which were usually accompanied by the possession of seats in Parliament, and of which the salaries amounted to £21,894. The diplomatic expenses had been reduced by £91,735, including reductions to the amount of £34,000. During the last two years 500 persons had been brought from the retired list in the revenue department and placed on active service, by which a saving on retired allowances had been made of £28,000."

ST. JUDE'S SCHOOLROOM, RANDWICK.—Last evening, a highly-successful musical and literary entertainment was given in the schoolroom attached to St. Jude's, Randwick. There were present between two and three hundred persons. The proceeds are to be devoted to the repair of the schoolroom. The interior was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and foliage, and the path leading to the room in which the concert was held was fringed with festoons of neatly-designed and prettily-coloured Chinese lanterns. The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the incumbent of St. Jude's. In consequence of the length of the programme, which comprised several selections on the pianoforte, and a number of dialogues, recitations, solos on the cornet, violin and clarionet, and songs, which gave rise to numerous encores, the entertainment did not conclude till a late hour. The following ladies and gentlemen, very ably supported by lady and gentlemen amateurs, took part in the proceedings:—Mrs. Evans, Messrs. Radcliffe, Grant, W. Thompson, Clarke, Wright, Dowds, M. Edson, B. Hudson, J. Hudson, and Choville. Messrs. Delany and Radcliffe acted as accompanists; the former on the pianoforte, and the latter on the violin. The last item of the evening, the "National Anthem," having been sung, the audience dispersed.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456556

LECTURE ON ORANGEISM.—Yesterday evening, pursuant to advertisement, a lecture upon "Orangeism and its Slanderers" was delivered by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, at the Masonic Hall in York-street, to a very numerous and attentive audience. Mr. Alderman Goold presided, and introduced the lecturer. The lecture was divided into two parts—first, an able description of the historical events in which the Orange institution originated: and, secondly, an animated, eloquent, and very clever defence of the principles of the Order. Orangeism was emphatically declared to be a thoroughly religious, moral, loyal, legal, liberal, and *neighbourly* institution—the ideal Orangeman being depicted in glowing terms as a perfect Christian, compelled to have just one slight shade of *defensive* hostility towards the Roman Catholic Church. The darkest points in the character of the faithless and misguided James the Second were all brought out with a most merciless severity; but the numerous faults and crimes of his nephew and son-in-law were, somehow, not thought worthy of historical notice in the comparison that was instituted in the first part of the lecture. The lecture was loudly and frequently applauded by the audience.

ACCIDENT AT THE MARKET BUILDING, NEWCASTLE.—Our correspondent states that an accident occurred at the market building on Saturday, that was very nearly being attended with fatal consequences. The main arch, which was built of brick, spanned the centre front, and was supported by a wall on either side. The latter it appears were not strong enough to support the arch, as when the wooden framework was removed the whole gave way, and with a terrific noise came to the ground, part of the wall falling through the roof of an adjoining house occupied by Mr. Hollinshead, slightly injuring a little girl, and doing considerable damage to the building and furniture. Some of the bricks from the arch fell on a labourer named Joseph Hands, and so injured him that he had to be removed home in a cab. I understand that he has since recovered so far as to be considered out of danger. Pending an inquiry it would perhaps be ill-advised to say on whom the blame of the accident should rest. The damage is estimated at about £500. A large number of people visited the scene of the accident during Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that most of the shopkeepers in the market buildings, George-street, have made a concession in favour of the above movement by closing their shops at 8 o'clock—an hour earlier than heretofore.

ACCIDENT FROM THE RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—On Saturday a number of youths were amusing themselves near Bondi firing catapults and pistols. A pistol, loaded with a bullet, went off accidentally in the hand of one of the boys. The ball entered the leg of a young man who was only two yards off, and traversed obliquely the muscles of the calf of his leg for six inches. The sufferer was conveyed at once to the city, when the ball was extracted by Mr. Carroll, assisted by Dr. Spencer. We understand the young man is the son of Mr. Curtis, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, and that he is progressing very favourably.

THE VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND NATIONAL GALLERY.—We have to acknowledge the receipt from the president, Sir Redmond Barry, of the first report issued by the trustees of the Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery of Victoria. This includes a report from the committee of the Industrial and Technological Museum, and a report from the Sectional Committee. Of what will at some future date be a magnificent edifice, the expenditure has amounted from 1856 to 1870-71 to £83,300, the furniture to £9218. The total number of books in the four libraries is 111,921, with probably not more than 15,000 *replicas* of the same author. A sum of £17,635 has been spent in procuring books, pamphlets, maps, &c.; £2977 for paintings, and £2000 for other works of art; the pictures purchased by the commissioners cost £2766. The whole moneys expended by the trustees (including expenditure on buildings) amounts to £167,826. The estimated value of donations—books, pamphlets, maps, &c., £6000; pictures, £500; works of art, £2300; miscellaneous objects, £400. The lectures in connection with the Industrial and Technological Museum numbered 11 during 1870, and the attendance of hearers was 2216. In the National Gallery there were, at the close of 1870,—oil paintings, 48; water colours, 22; engravings, 69; photographs, lithographs, drawings, and etchings, 813; and statuettes and busts, 151. The National Museum has 28,332 specimens, fully labelled and classified, besides entomological and mineralogical collections, and the number of visitors during 1870 was 81,662. These few details will tend to show the extent of this great national undertaking. The comprehensive report furnishes a complete and interesting statement of the history and progress of the various sections, and data as to how far they have been popularly useful. In a frontispiece to the work appears an engraving of the handsome Romano-Grecian façade of the building, and the body of the work is illustrated by diagrams of some portions of the interior.

INCAUTIOUS USE OF AMMONIA.—On Thursday last, at Gulgong, an inquest was held on the remains of a child, named Mary Redmond, eleven months old, said to have been poisoned. We learn by the *Mudgee Advertiser* of Saturday that the child was taken ill on the 28th ultimo, and the mother went to Mr. Zimmler's on the 2nd instant for remedies. He gave her two powders and a bottle of medicine with instructions for their use. The mother says:—I gave her the powders, and then gave her a dose of the medicine; I tried to give her a teaspoonful, as directed, but she did not take above half that quantity; the medicine seemed to take away deceased's breath, and she got quite convulsed; she screamed three times very violently; Mr. Zimmler came in and told me to give deceased some warm water; as soon as deceased took the medicine, it made her very sick; she brought up a lot of pale phlegm, very hot so hot that it burnt the palm of my hand; I tried to give her the warm water, but she would not take it; she vomited once after I got her to take a small quantity of warm water; Drs. Ramsay and Rowling came in, and they ordered me to give the deceased sweet oil and linseed tea with plenty of milk; I followed Dr. Ramsay's directions; the deceased never rallied, refused to take any food, and lingered till June 14th, when she died. Wilson Ramsay, a duly qualified medical practitioner, who made a post mortem examination, said the administration of liquid ammonia which was contained in the bottle handed to him by the mother when he was called on to attend the child would be certain to cause its death. The jury, after a brief consideration, returned a verdict to the effect that "The said Mary Redmond came to her death by the administration of liquid ammonia, administered through gross negligence, by Charles Zimmler; but they are of opinion that there was no criminal intention on the part of the said Charles Zimmler in administering the said ammonia." Mr. Zimmler was forthwith taken into custody on a charge of manslaughter, but was subsequently admitted to bail under heavy recognisances.

IMPERIAL CHALLENGE CUP.—A correspondent of the *South Australian Register* writing in reference to this cup wishes to know whether the competition is to take place at Wimbledon only, and how many competitors form a team. The reply to the first query (says the journal above referred to) is unquestionably "Yes." The second is not so easy to answer, for there appears to be no definite number constituting a team. At the Wimbledon annual competition the matches are sometimes fired for by five, at others eight or ten, and sometimes by as many as twenty. The probability is that seven or eight will be the team qualified to fire for the cup, but until further information arrives no distinct reply can be given. Sir George Kingston suggests that the best plan would be to send a picked team drawn from the several colonies, but it is doubtful whether the conditions admit of this.

THE OLD-FASHIONED SOVEREIGN RESTORED.—The following amusing incident is related by a South Australian journal:—"It is a rare thing to see a score or two of business men disputing about the identity of a sovereign, but such a sight was presented on 'Change on Wednesday, June 7. A coin, bearing the royal effigy and the outward seeming of a sovereign, was exhibited by Mr. G. M. Galley, and votes taken as to its real character. The only grounds that could be urged against its genuineness were that it bore on the reverse side the familiar representation of St. George and the Dragon, and on the obverse the figures 1871. Amongst those canvassed were three bank managers and a bank accountant, all of whom unhesitatingly refused to acknowledge the coin as being worth more than eighteenpence. The other spectators, with two or three exceptions, accepted their verdict, and the sovereign was pronounced a counterfeit. Against this decision an appeal was made to the scales, which proved that not only in shape and dimensions, but also in weight, the piece was in very truth a sovereign. When the evidence had reached this stage, one or two sagacious wights suddenly recalled to memory the fact that a new issue from the Mint had been promised, in which George of sainted memory was to be restored to his true position in the coinage of the country, to which Mr. Galley added the information that the coin had recently been brought out from England by a returned colonist. Were it not that times have of late been improving, it would have been easy to understand that the mistake on the part of the 'Change frequenters was the result of a long and enforced abstinence from witnessing the physiognomy of the sovereign."

EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE.—A spaniel dog, belonging to a resident of Evandale (says the *Launceston Examiner* of the 8th instant), accidentally fell into one of the deep shafts sunk in the vicinity of the township about four weeks ago. At a depth of about sixty feet from the top, the shaft contains a large quantity of water and near the surface a small ledge projects, upon which the dog managed to lodge. His owner concluded that his favourite spaniel was drowned; but the dog was yesterday extricated from his perilous position, after being three weeks and five days down the shaft without the least sustenance excepting water. Of course the condition of the animal was by no means improved by his sojourn below.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM.—In the 18th line of the fourth paragraph of the article headed "Collective Wisdom," the word "flats" should have been printed "glass." The remark refers to the glass which is turned when the division bell is rung. When the sound in the glass has run out the doors are ordered to be locked.

TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—In a report in Yesterday's *Herald*, of the trial on Saturday last of the respective merits of the "Milner," and Mr. Wearne's fire-proof safes, the dimensions of the former should have been given as 20 inches x 20 x 19¾, and those of the latter as 19 inches x 20 x 19¾.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

WEST MAITLAND.

MONDAY.

Mrs. Mark Christian died this morning.

YASS.

MONDAY.

Steady rain has fallen since Saturday night. The river has risen considerably, and the foot-bridge is covered and supposed to be carried away.

The new bridge is sufficiently advanced for traffic.

BRAIDWOOD.

MONDAY.

Heavy rain fell yesterday; the Shoalhaven River is bank high. The coach has just returned. Judge Macfarland crossed in a boat. The creeks are all swollen.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

The new Ministry were sworn in this morning. It is as follows:—

Mr. Duffy......Chief Secretary and Postmaster.
Mr. Berry......Treasurer and Customs.
Mr. Grant......Minister for Lands.
Mr. O'Grady ..Minister for Works.
Mr. M'Lellan ..Minister for Mines.
Mr. Spensley ..Solicitor-General.

The appointment of Attorney-General will probably be made during the week. The Ministry meet with little adverse criticism among the general public. The new Ministry held a Cabinet meeting. At their re-election the only one likely to be opposed is Mr. Spenseley, whom Mr. Henty will challenge.

The barque Formosa is hard a-ground at Queenscliff.

The Athenæum Club is to be carried on by Mr. Hay, of the Bull and Mouth.

Wheat is inquired for at firmer prices; flour is selling up to £17; feeding grains are in demand.

Some portions of the cargo of sugar ex James Hannell was sold: low ration, £25 10s.; white crystals, £37. A portion of the Maria's cargo was sold at the same rates.

The Anglesey had to anchor at the Heads during the heavy gale.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

ARRIVED.—Medea, barque, Sydney Griffiths, barque, Pioneer, schooner, from Newcastle; Anglesey, from London.

LAUNCESTON.

MONDAY.

Overend and Robb, the contractors for the Western railway, have purchased the portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh, ordered by the Corporation, and presented it to the Mechanics' Institute.

SAILED.—Bravo, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

To-morrow is general holiday. Mr. Gale makes a balloon ascent; Jefferson Stow, S. Lazar, and another gentleman accompany him.

Very heavy weather since Saturday; there has been general rain throughout the colony.

ARRIVED.—Annie Brown, from Mauritius.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICES OF MOTION, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

CONTINGENT NOTICE OF MOTION.

MR. Weekes to move (upon the order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate of the question, on motion of Mr. Darley,—That this bill be now read a second time, being read),—That Michael Chapman, Esq., Mayor of the city of Sydney, be heard by counsel at the bar of this House in opposition to the bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate Public Vehicles in the City and Police District of Sydney," and in support of the prayer of the petition of the said Michael Chapman, presented to this Council on the 16th of June instant, in reference to the said bill.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Treasury Bills Deficiency Bill; second reading.
Loan Bill of 1871; second reading.
Imported Stock Bill; second reading.
Superannuation Act Amendment Bill; third reading.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Public Vehicles Regulation Bill; resumption of the adjourned debate of the question, on motion of Mr. Darley,—That this bill be now read a second time.

Navigation Bill; third reading.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Bazaar, at 12, Horses, Vehicles Saddlery, &c.
G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
DAWSON AND CO.—At Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.
S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
W. G. HENFREY.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
T. R. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Billet Wood.
MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Central Sale Yards, at 11, Vegetables.
GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 12, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Fruit, &c.
CHANDLER AND CO.—On the premises, Newtown Road, near the Railway Bridge, at 11, Furniture, Spring Van, Horse, Glassware, Earthenware, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 10.30, Mauritius Sugars; at 11, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Sugars, Currants, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, the Barques Antipodes and Eleanor.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 10.30 and 11, Drapery, Clothing, &c.
C. MOORE and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Wines, Spirits, Beers, Corks.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Sheep.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

INTERCOLONIAL SHEEP TRAFFIC.—We take the following from the *South Australian Register* of the 9th June:—The sharp practice of New South Wales officers in regard to the passage of South Australian sheep over the Border has provoked something like reprisals on the part of this province. The immense extent of the overland traffic in sheep from New South Wales into our colony, as shown by the quarterly returns of travelling stock, indicates plainly enough that heretofore every facility has been afforded to flockowners by South Australian officials; but for the future the requirements of Act No. 8 of 1863 and of the proclamation issued under Act 12 of 1861, are to be strictly observed. The effect of this will be to compel all persons desirous of driving sheep over the border into this province by way of the Barrier Ranges to forward an application to the Chief Inspector in Adelaide for two permits, accompanying such application by a certificate of health from the New South Wales District Inspector of Sheep, and by a declaration that the sheep are not and never have been diseased with scab nor dressed for the prevention of that disease, and that during the preceding twelve months they have not pastured on nor travelled over diseased country, nor been mixed with diseased sheep, nor placed in yards or enclosures where dressed sheep have been. Following upon this specific stipulation there is a significant reference to the fines and penalties of the Act of 1861. Without justifying for a moment the obstructive course followed by the officials in New South Wales, this notification appears to us decidedly harsh in its terms, as well as very illtimed. The permit issued by an inspector of sheep in South Australia as provided by clause 1 of Act 8 of 1863, will be of very little value unless the inspector has personally examined the flock, and if there was a South Australian inspector on the border the commissioner would not think of issuing permit No. 2 until his report had been received. The flockowner, therefore, by forwarding his application in the first instance to the Chief Inspector's Office—an obligation which neither the Acts nor the proclamation impose upon him—would have to submit to a needless delay. Again, it is difficult to conceive what earthly use the special sanction of the commissioner will be, save to create further delay. He will not assume any responsibility himself in deciding as to the condition of the sheep, and can only say ditto to the decision of the inspector. If there is no inspector on the ground, the whole responsibility of pronouncing the sheep free from disease rests upon the New South Wales Inspector, which is scarcely satisfactory. The penalties to which the notice draws attention are certainly severe; persons presuming to introduce sheep over the border without permits being liable to a fine of £500, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for six calendar months, in addition to which the sheep are to be forfeited to her Majesty.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

THE DESCENT OF MAN.

ACCORDING TO MR. DARWIN.

MR. Darwin is the very Romanceist of Natural Science. An accurate observer of minute phenomena, he details them with a charm that is irresistible, and groups them in a certain order which has all the grace of poetry, although without the sequence of logic. Beautiful little facts, more or less cognate with the line of argument, illustrative rather than inductive—these form his premises, and from these he leaps with a marvellous audacity to his conclusions. The slightest little indication, the most far-fetched similitudes, the most accidental variations of structure open up to his imagination long vistas of speculative guesses—charming guesses, indeed, and imagination richly stored, and vistas flowered with abundant variety and rich luxuriance, so that he who follows them is enchanted; but, after all, where the eye sees furthest the vanishing point of the perspective, where all the lines appear to meet, we find they only appear, but do not really meet at all. The argument goes on in endless variety, but never comes to the point,—that is only arrived at by a violent abrupt rending, which strikes but does not convince, like the diagram by which the schoolboy proves that parallel lines do not meet.

We have fresh in our memory the theory of the origin of species by development, by natural selection, and the struggle for life, enforced by his own experiments upon pigeons which he bred by selection not natural but artificial, and who encountered no struggle for life whatever; and the supposition of a transmutation of organs, illustrated by the supposed development of the airbladder of a fish, used for floating his body, with the lungs of a mammal used for breathing and oxygenising his blood. At that time, although quite prepared to accept the final consequence of his theory, that all animals, and even man, were derived from some very simple rudimentary original, he himself stood aghast at the vast ages of successive improvements which could have produced the almost miraculous mechanism of one single organ—the eye.

But difficulties are nothing to him. What is the mechanism of the eye to that of the whole body, so fearfully and wonderfully made? What is this again to the occult principle of life? What is this again to the intellectual faculties and their mysterious contact and impulse on the others? What are these again to the sublime spirituality of the "Moral sense?" Yet appalled as he was by the requirements of his theory that the eye had been developed from some simple bit of matter, quite spontaneously and without design, he had in view the announcement he now makes, that man, as a whole, his body, his soul, his spirit, his powers of mind, his conscience—all has been derived in common with all the vertebrata from "a larva somewhat like a tadpole swimming about freely in the water."

Of course this grand genealogic tree is of gradual growth. "We are not to look, either, for true portraits of our actual ancestors in any living creatures." But then we have canine teeth, which plainly shows us to have had ancestors who had tusks who tore their enemies therewith, and "he who rejects with scorn the belief that the shape of his canines, and their occasional great development in other men, are due to our early progenitors having been provided with these formidable weapons, will *probably* reveal, by *sneering*, the line of his descent; for though he no longer intends, nor has the power, to use these teeth as weapons, he will unconsciously retract his 'snarling muscles' (thus named by Sir C. Bell), so as to expose them ready for action like a dog prepared to fight." After this, who will doubt that it is proved that we had an ancestor with *tusks?*

Again, Mr. Darwin has had pointed out to him by Mr. Woolner, the celebrated sculptor, that there is a blunt point *sometimes* seen in the folded margin (or helix) of the ear. "These marks are variable in size and somewhat in position, standing either a little higher or a little lower, and they sometimes occur on one ear, and not on the other." Who can possibly doubt now that it is proved, or in Mr. Darwin's words—that "the meaning of these projections is not doubtful," that we had an ancestor with *pointed ears?* Tusks and pointed ears—well. Some similar infinitesimal thing "sometimes" seen somewhere, adds the appendage tail—and the observation of the fact of the great nerve of the fore-arm in a few instances, contrary to the common occurrence in the race, passing through a certain hole in the humerus, certifies that Mr. Darwin's ancestor was "a catarhine, or old world monkey!"

The whole of Africa was once, we are told, exclusively inhabited by this race, from thence our human race has spread over the world. Do not stop to ask after the fossil remains of that ancestral race, or of their works—for that race itself must have had an ancestor—and by a process as beautifully applied to beings of whom not a trace exists, or is supposed to have existed for comparison for many myriads of myriads of millenniums (if they are not rather the mere creations of the stupendous speculative fancy of the dreamer), he fairly presents to us an animal of the marsupial type—a veritable kangaroo—was there not any one to whisper to him the confirmatory fact that the greatest of the marsupials here is called "the old man?" He also had an ancestor in "some reptile-like or amphibian-like creature," and he again descends from some fish-like animal; and finally, at least for the present, we are taught to recognise the early progenitor of all the vertebrate animals in some aquatic animal provided with gills, hermaphrodite, and with brain, heart, and other important organs imperfectly developed. The nearest thing we have to this is the larva of the ascidian, somewhat resembling tadpoles.

Further he traces us not. To have descended from a tadpole through a saurian, a kangaroo, and an ape is a sufficient pedigree for the philosopher. But we cannot stop there. The tadpole must also have had an ancestor, and this again another, by a series diminishing *ad infinitum*. Was there nothing originated? Supposing we descend downward to the lowest type of life, it must have been originated either by creation or by development from dead matter, and in the latter case there must have been a development of matter up to the point of organisation, and tracing backward we come finally to creation. If there be creation at all, the doctrine of development fails, and certainly whatever difficulties beset the hypothesis of creation of species, they are immeasuredly less than those which overwhelm us in the Darwinian speculation. If God created at all, why not the perfect type? If indeed instances can be shown, or good and valid reasons that He did not, that would be fair argument. But Mr. Darwin gives us nothing that can support his conclusion. He gives us a multitude of interesting little facts none of which tell on the conclusion, and although he admits that no one of them has weight as an argument, he thinks that the accumulated weight of all will tell—as if a man desiring to pull a waggon toward the north, should put horses to drag it south, east, west, and toward all the intermediate points,—and hope the north should be gained.

Owen, Herschel, and all the veteran naturalists discredit those wild dreams of Darwin—but it seems most of the younger school, fascinated by the speculations of science, falsely so called, have their fashions and their day, like other follies. The experienced may preach, but the undisciplined will only unlearn in their own time. Let us hope another school succeeding these will have their hypothesis in facts, not force their facts upon their hypothesis.

BUTTEVANT.

A DEPUTY Magistrate of Ghazeepore has, it is said, cleverly imitated Solomon in the famous judgment between the rival mothers. Two men, it appears, came before him, each urging that he was the husband of a certain woman, and the magistrate pretended to settle the dispute by ruling that each should keep the woman for a fortnight, alternately. One claimant agreed at once, the other indignantly protested against it. The woman was at once made over to the latter. We hope that the story is true.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Yesterday forenoon the City Coroner held at the Forth and Clyde Hotel, Balmain, an inquest touching the death of a man named James O'Keefe. Thomas Bates, residing at Thames-street, Balmain, deposed that he was a shipwright; deceased, who was about 36 years of age, a native of Ireland, and by trade an engine driver, was his brother-in-law; he had been in the colony about fifteen or sixteen years, and had left a widow and five children; he lived at Balmain, and was employed on the Wonga, plying between Waterview Bay and the foot of Erskine-street; deceased he believed had not tasted spirits for the last five or six years; from something witness heard he went about a quarter-to 6 o'clock on Saturday morning on board the Warrah steamer lying at the foot of Mort-street; he sent his brother-in-law for grappling irons on ascertaining that deceased was not on board; witness grappled all round the wharf, and in about ten or fifteen minutes succeeded in bringing deceased's body to surface from a depth of about six or eight feet of water; witness removed the body to his residence; deceased's duties—to light the fires and get up steam—took him on board the steamer early in the morning. Robert M'Cue deposed that he was master of the steamer Eagle, trading between Sydney and Wollongong; about twenty minutes past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning last he was on board one of the Balmain ferry steamers, lying alongside a jetty at the foot of Mort-street; while standing on board a man passed him, and went on board another steamer lying outside the one he was on, and which had steam up; witness said "Good morning" to the man, who went to the engine and gave her two revolutions ahead to clear away and get up to the old jetty, he having to return on board the steamer witness was on to take her to Sydney; witness took particular notice of the man, who, he thought, had too much headway on; after the two revolutions the man stopped the steamer, but she bumped against the wharf, rebounded, and was adrift; at the same time witness heard the exclamation, "Oh! oh!" or "Oh, God!" he could not say which, and called out, "Are you all right there?"; witness repeated the question, but got no reply; witness then put out his hand and caught hold of the steamer as she was passing; it was very dark and he could not see any one on board; witness shouted out, "Below—be quick and come up, there's a man overboard, or there's something wrong with him—I have hailed twice and got no answer;" he then jumped on shore and went round to the old passenger wharf, called the watchman, got his light, and went into a boat with another man; he then found a cap floating in the water about 15 feet from the wharf; searched for some time without seeing any signs of the man, and went and reported the occurrence to the sergeant of police at Balmain. Dr. Evans, who had examined the body, gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from suffocation by drowning; found no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidentally drowned.

MEDICAL DEGREES OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(From the Victorian Medical Gazette.)

UP to the year 1864, all medical men who had been five years in practice were entitled, by the University statutes, to be examined for medical degrees without matriculating. Before the termination of that year, all such medical practitioners, by registering their names at the University, were also entitled to matriculate without examination, and might at any subsequent period be examined for medical degrees. Previous to the end of 1864, nine practitioners matriculated under that regulation without examination. Not one of these nine gentlemen has since presented himself to be examined for a medical degree. The ground on which it was proposed to dispense with the matriculation examination, as a preliminary to making application for medical degrees under the special regulations, was, that the necessity of passing the matriculation examination was considered to have prevented practitioners from applying for medical degrees to the University of Melbourne. This opinion seems to have been founded on the circumstance that some practitioners in this city recently obtained degrees in the University of Sydney. It is not difficult to show that the reasoning and the conclusion in this case are both erroneous. That a desire to avoid the matriculation examination is not the reason which causes Victorian practitioners to prefer the University of Sydney to that of Melbourne is proved by the fact that, of the nine practitioners who matriculated in Melbourne, without examination, before the end of 1864, not one has since presented himself for a medical degree to that University. This important fact is tolerably conclusive proof that the passing of the matriculation examination is not the reason why Victorian practitioners prefer resorting to Sydney rather than to Melbourne for degrees. The real cause why practitioners in this colony give the preference to the University of Sydney is, that no medical man of any standing or reputation in Melbourne would submit to be examined by rival and hostile practitioners, in whose sense of fair play, or even in whose integrity he has little confidence. It is openly asserted that one of the examiners under the special regulations for conferring medical degrees in the University of Melbourne, on one occasion at least, carried his hostility so far as to endeavour to entrap a practitioner who was being examined by him for a degree. At the University of Sydney a medical man is certain to receive justice and fair play from gentlemen who have no personal interest to serve, or private animosity to gratify, by his rejection.

Professor Wilson, who has fairly earned the designation of University "Wrangler," in the course of some observations against the proposed alteration, made the following statement, the greater part of which is untrue:—"Lately, two gentlemen who had practised in Melbourne went to Sydney, obtained their medical degrees, had now returned to Melbourne, and demanded to be admitted *ad eundem*, threatening legal proceedings in the event of refusal. And it was to buy off their opposition that this regulation was passed. The council had got into a difficulty, and now sought to get out of it at the expense of the honour and reputation of the University."

In the first place, the gentlemen referred to in the foregoing statement, though they did not demand, have applied, and claim to be admitted *ad eundem gradum*; they have not threatened legal proceedings in the event of refusal; nor could the alteration of the statute buy off their opposition, as that measure in no way whatever affects their interests or position. It is ludicrous to observe the grandiloquent mode in which Mr. Wilson gives utterance to his fears lest the Council, in order to escape from a difficulty of its own creation, should be willing to sacrifice the "honour and reputation of the University." In what sense these terms are used is not quite clear. Up to the present time, however, the "honour and reputation" of the University of Melbourne have been rather of a negative than of a positive character. The "good time coming," fondly anticipated in the flowery motto of the University—*postera crescam laude*, has not yet arrived.

When Mr. Wilson talks so glibly of the honour and reputation of the University of Melbourne being sacrificed, it may be well to moderate the self-complacency of that gentleman, by reminding him that it is not many months since a considerable amount of scandal was occasioned in Melbourne by the discovery that some students had obtained credit for having passed an examination which they had not undergone. It is generally understood that that was not the first occasion on which a similar occurrence is known to have happened; and there is no knowing in how many other instances the same thing may have taken place without having been discovered. We may inform Professor Wilson that the gentlemen to whom he referred set very little value on an *ad eundem* degree in the University of Melbourne; the authorities of which seem to be in such mortal terror of Sydney degrees, although they have no objection to the marketable paper procurable at Giessen. As a matter of legal right, some Sydney medical graduates applied to the Melbourne University for admission *ad eundem gradum*, to which—according to the University statute and the Act of Incorporation—they are clearly entitled, although the recognition of their claim may be delayed for a time through the prejudice and hostility of some members of the Council and of the Professorial Board.

HELMUTH SCHWARTZE'S WOOL PRICE CURRENT.

LONDON, April 21, 1871.

THE arrivals in time for the second series of London sales of colonial wool comprise—

17,481 bales	Sydney	of which	3,844	have been offered up to date	
93,065	" Port Phillip	"	24,339	"	"
35,459	" Adelaide	"	9,471	"	"
15,991	" New Zealand	"	4,196	"	"
1,664	" V. D. Land	"	66	"	"
952	" Swan River	"	—	"	"
31,810	" Cape	"	9,928	"	"
196,422 bales.			51,846 bales.		

The most important feature in these sales is the resumption of operations on their old large scale by the French trade. It has secured an immediate improvement in the value of the article, expected indeed in some measure, on the strength of the healthy position of the woollen industry in this country and in Germany, but still doubtful as long as the extent of the participation of France remained unascertained. The sales progress with much animation, at an average advance of about ½d. to 1d. on February quotations. Port Phillips are the main feature, forming almost half of the entire quantity offered. As natural—greasy wool—the description most affected during the past nine months by the reduced French competition has gained most. It is 1d. dearer, and keenly competed for. The shafty rough red fleece sorts, bought principally for the home market, meet also with much enquiry, and show a similar rise. The finer blue wools, at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d., on the other hand, are in less demand, and their position is scarcely changed. Some parcels of superior fleece catalogued a few days ago met with a fair amount of competition. Adelaide and New Zealand grease have risen in value in the same proportion as Port Phillip. Of Sydney, which was scarce in February—without, however, deriving any advantage from this circumstance—there is again but a small supply. Not very much has as yet been offered; but, so far, good fleece show an advance of ½d., inferior fleece of ½d. to 1d., and scoured of a full 1d per lb. Lambs' wool is in great request, and realises extreme rates, notwithstanding the plentiful supply at this season. For Cape the brisk demand of the last four months continues unabated, snow whites being in especial favour. As a vast quantity of this description is used for army clothing, it has benefited from circumstances which have depressed other sorts. The prices of Cape wool show a further advance of 1d., and in the case of snow white sometimes even 1½d. per lb., placing their value relatively above that of Australian kinds.

The sales are to last till the 18th of May, and to be followed, after an interval of five weeks, by the third series, the commencement of which has already been fixed for the 22nd of June.

With the undoubtedly favourable position of the article both here and in Germany, the small stocks on the Continental markets, and the large rate of consumption, the present moderate advance will probably maintain itself through this series. There are still the Parisian troubles, which more or less weigh upon and paralyze the energy of the French industry, and there are also the difficulties of transport which embarrass its operations. But it may be hoped that these obstacles will soon be overcome, and with their removal a fresh impulse added to the progress of amelioration.

Prices Current of the Leading Descriptions of Colonial Wool, April 21st, 1871.—Port Phillip: Fleece, good to superior, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d.; ditto, middling to good, 1s 3½d. to 1s. 6½d.; ditto, heavy and faulty, 1s. 1½d. to 1s 3d.; scoured, good, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d.; ditto ditto, skin, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.; ditto, heavy, ditto, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.; grease, well-conditioned, 10d. to 11½d.; ditto, middling, 9d. to 10d.; lambs, good to superior, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.; ditto, middling, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; ditto, good greasy, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; pieces, average washed, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d.; locks, ditto ditto, 10½d to 11½d. per lb. Sydney: Fleece, superior light, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; ditto, middling to good, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d.; ditto, heavy and moity, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; scoured, super clean, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d.; ditto, light discoloured, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6½d.; grease, middling, 7½d. to 8½d. per lb. Adelaide: Grease, good combing, 8½d. to 10d.; ditto, heavy and mushy, 6½d. to 7½d. New Zealand: Fleece, well-conditioned, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.; ditto, middling, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d.; scoured, good average, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9d.; grease, ditto, 9d. to 11d.

INVENTIONS SUGGESTED BY THE LATE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE inventions to which our late war gave rise are as multifarious as were its wants. Some idea of its achievements may be gained by a look at the cases of models in the United States Patent Office. Shelf after shelf is loaded with inventions suggested by the necessities of war. Not a piece of ordnance, nor firearm, nor vehicle, nor tent, camp chest, cooking utensil, nor appurtenance of war of any kind, but was "improved" by the indomitable, self-confident, inventive, "tinkering" fellow. The caisson, gun carriage, bomb shell, gun wad, the cap, and the bullet, are all of a new fashion. There are new modes of working, packing, transporting, cleaning, and loading such antiquated instruments of warfare as are permitted still to exist—new kinds of priming, new methods of ignition, and new-fashioned cartridges, with new machines for cutting, trimming, pressing, filling, and packing. An officer's arms must be attached by a modern method; his shoulder straps be fastened on with a spring; and even the old flag is expected to run up the staff and unfurl to the breeze by means of some new-fangled patent contrivance.

As great ingenuity, if not as great genius, is shown in models of apparatus designed to promote the comfort of the sick or wounded. In the beginning of the war there was no hospital tent which gave satisfaction. That used in France is the same which answers the ordinary purposes of shelter—the regulation tent, as it is called—by its conical shape giving to the tented field a picturesqueness gratifying, no doubt, to French love of effect, but inclosing too many feet of useless space to suit Americans. The English "marquee" serves an excellent purpose after it is pitched and ready for use, but the qualities of compactness, portableness, convenience in pitching and striking are quite overlooked. It is substantial, ponderous, costly, but it isn't handy; and this, to Americans, is objection enough. A score or more are there, of all shapes and sizes, but that finally adopted and used during the war—the wall tent, with sloping roof and straight sides, is pre-eminently superior. It is light, easily managed, portable, and cheap. An umbrella tent was suggested and even made, having a central pole or handle, radiating arms, upon which the cover is spread, a hoisting apparatus raising and shutting it. But it was too complicated.

Still pursuing our search we see miniature ambulances, a procession of which adorns the shelves. The ambulance in use of old was bare of all comfort. Look now inside one of these new models, and you see every contrivance imaginable to lessen the suffering of the sick or wounded. The ambulance is no longer an instrument of torture. The mattresses, used as stretchers also, slide along the floor on rollers fastened to a framework resting upon springs beneath and at the sides. An immense amount of ingenuity is shown in economizing and utilizing means and space. Each appliance is made to serve many purposes. Seats are used as beds; iron wheels answer for legs. A second tier of berths is suspended from the sides of the waggon by rubber rings. Seats, readily put out of the way, are placed outside for attendants. Each is furnished with a chest for supplies, ice, and water tanks. The cover is of enamelled cloth, light and impermeable. Two horses can draw it, while on European battle fields four are required. The American ambulance combines strength and lightness; the European, with its wooden cover, enormous weight, and small capacity, carrying but two persons, supposes strength and clumsiness to be inseparable.

Inventive genius does not desert the soldier, after wounding him according to scientific methods and nursing him to health with the aid of its improved apparatus. It also does its best to make good his loss of members. The Patent Office shows a hundred model legs and arms, which seem so excellent, with all their springs and cords, tendons and joints, that if it were not for a suspicion that we might be as stupid as the Irishwomen with the washing machine, we should almost regret having no use for them. A dear old lady from the country, whose eyesight was poor, had her attention called to these models. Glancing at them without her "specs," she said, in a tone of deepest sympathy, "And these are the limbs of our soldiers shot to pieces in battle? Poor fellows! And now their legs are brought up here for *koorosities!*" There are arms which bend backward to the shoulder, and over the head; hands of which the fingers and palm act with such facility that a pen or a playing card is held with ease. At the Paris Exposition the American specimens of this class were pronounced superior to all others. One is surprised to observe how greatly we are indebted to the use of caoutchouc for this degree of excellence. In this direction, as well as in the manufacture of surgical instruments and dentistry, it has effected a revolution. Contrary to the general rule, too, that cheapening processes are inferior processes, this substance is superior for the surgeon's use to the costly metals it supersedes. Mr. Seward's face bears testimony to its utility, one of the bones broken by the assassin's blow being restored to shape by its help. The capability which caoutchouc possesses of hardness or elasticity, its susceptibility of moulding and colouring, the fact that it is incorruptible and inoxidisable, and cannot therefore poison or irritate the flesh, give it an essential advantage over any other material.—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

TAKING THE CENSUS.—A London correspondent says:—The taking of the census has proved a work of greater ease than was at first anticipated, a result due in no small degree to the assistance afforded by the Press and by heads of public institutions in rendering people acquainted with the objects of this periodical numbering of the population. Much good was also done by the publication of a paper by Dr. Farr, in which that gentleman, who had the control of all matters connected with the census, explained the manner in which it would be taken, the political and social importance of its results, and the great antiquity of the practice. It is seldom that official papers are rendered so interesting, and Dr. Farr is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his attempt to popularise the numbering of the people. In the manufacturing districts the increase of population during the last 10 years has been something enormous. In Sheffield about 55,000 souls have been added to the population. In some parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire the rate of increase has been higher than was anticipated. In portions of the Metropolis it has been almost incredible. Of course, nothing positive is yet known, the calculations having yet to be made, but sufficient has been gleaned to justify the inference that the details of the census of 1871 will prove unusually interesting. In the agricultural districts the population continues to decrease, a result due to the ceaseless absorption of labour by the manufacturing districts. In fact there is a perpetual migration from the country to the town, a phenomenon easily explained by the higher rate of wages obtainable in the factory than in the field. Even the steady flow of population from the country to the colonies and the United States does not seem to have seriously affected the aggregate number of inhabitants of these isles, save in the case of Ireland, and even in the case of that country there are reasons for believing that the decrease of population is not so marked as formerly.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT A SYNAGOGUE.—The *Western Mail* reports an extraordinary procedure on the part of the rulers of the Jewish synagogue at Swansea. A former member of the synagogue, and one formerly holding high office, from some disagreement in the community has apparently been in some way called upon to sit in the "free sittings." This he persistently refused to do; and as there were some five or six seats in the synagogue vacant beside the "free" sittings, he chose to sit in one or other of them, whenever he felt disposed to go and worship. This the rulers of the synagogue objected to, and the dispute raged persistently on both sides. A "happy thought," however, at length appeared to strike the rulers, who, during the past week, have had placed in every vacant seat a series of dangerous iron spikes, bristling upwards, full two inches long, which would inevitably result in the impalement of any unfortunate individual seeking to worship in their immediate proximity. Of course the object of exclusion is effectually accomplished, and the rulers triumph.

QUILP and his wife had a bit of contention the other day. "I own that you have more brilliancy than I," said the woman, "but I have the better judgment!" "Yes," said Quilp, "your choice in marriage shows that!" Quilp was told that he was a brute.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£373	14	2
Wine	36	4	0
Tobacco and snuff	113	16	0
——— unmanufactured	63	16	0
Tea	131	11	9
Sugar (unrefined)	35	0	0
Molasses	14	15	8
Rice	3	2	3
Opium	40	2	6
Bonding warehouse duty	50	5	0
Pilotage	37	13	0
Dues	3	0	0
New dues	226	15	3
Ad valorem	70	0	10
Total	£1205	15	5

The Prince Alfred, from Mauritius, brings 4000 bags sugar.

A meeting of creditors of Mr. W. Love, wholesale grocer, was held to-day, when it was decided to assign the estate to Messrs. J. Ewen and S. A. Joseph. The liabilities are over £8000, assets about £6000.

The Winefred cleared for London to-day with 1488 bales wool, 55 bales cotton, 116 bales leather, 1463 casks tallow, 184 casks cocoanut oil, 89 tons pearl shell, 1806 cases meat, 98 cases extract meat, 207 hogsheads treacle, 130 casks butter, 194 tons and 854 bags copra, 65 hides, 16 cases tortoiseshell, 4159 pieces copper.

The unsatisfactory tone which has for some time marked the import markets was noticeable again to-day, and very little business was transacted. Breadstuffs opened with increased firmness on the part of holders. There was a little demand for dried fruits, with sales of currants at 6½d. Bulk ale, of a leading brand, was quitted at £7 15s. for a small line, and we hear of sales of Devenish's bottled, new brew, at 9s. 9d. for quarts, and 6s. 9d. for pints. Brandies were steady, at last week's quotations. The sugar market has been rendered easier by the announcement of two large sales for to-morrow, one of Mauritius sugars, by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb; the other by Messrs. Stubbs and Co., will consist of Mauritius, China, and Honolulu sorts.

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day at the Exchange, the chairman (Mr. J. B. Watt) presiding. There were present also the following members:—Messrs. J. S. Willis, John Alger, James Sandy, Alexander Learmonth, and B. Molineaux. Communications from the Chambers of Commerce at Melbourne and Brisbane on the subject of postal service to San Francisco were considered, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Australasian Steam Navigation Company thereon. A letter from the Melbourne Chamber respecting the appointment of a committee of gentlemen in London to watch over colonial interests was directed to be referred to the Wool and Pastoral Association. A communication from the Royal Commission on Intercolonial Legislation and a Court of Appeal, sitting at Melbourne, was, after discussion, ordered to be forwarded to the Law Reform Commission. A letter from the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, relative to the landing of the mails for that colony by the P. and O. Company's vessels at a convenient port in South Australia, was read; and it was agreed that the committee would concur in any measure for the greater convenience of the South Australian community if the time for answering letters in New South Wales be not shortened—a result which might be obtained by the P. and O. Company increasing the speed of their vessels.

Mauritius advices to the 30th of April are to hand. Our own correspondent, writing on that date, reports:—

Since my last several ships have left Mauritius for Australia, but those sugars have been bought a long time ago. Now the sales are of no importance; sellers wishing to have a better price offered to them. Freight for Australia, according to port of destination and capacity of ships, £1 10s to £1 15s and 5 per cent. Australian sovereigns 4 per cent. premium, scarce. Salt beef remains rather scarce. A small lot of tierces received from Natal has obtained, some of them 24.50 dollars, and the others 27 dollars. Flour: First quality, none, and may be quoted at 5 to 6 dollars; second quality, large quantity in first hands but no buyers at 3.50 dollars. Bran, 2.10 dollars to 2.15 dollars, dull. Coal, 5 to 6 dollars, no business done. Tallow dull, at 11 to 11.50 dollars. Butter, 20 to 25 dollars, supplied and dull; Cape butter is preferred.

We have Adelaide papers to the 12th instant. The *Observer* of the 10th has the following:—

Produce Market: The transactions of the week have been very meagre, and the mail news has not yet produced any alteration. The other colonies are withholding purchases, and while they do so it is not likely that the market will be much firmer. On Saturday last 2000 bushels of wheat changed hands at 9s 11d per cental, or 5s 11d per bushel free on board, and on Monday a lot was sold at one halfpenny per bushel less, delivered at the Port. Since then we have heard of no absolute sales till to-day. Yesterday 5s 11d per bushel free on board was offered for 10,000 bushels, but no sale resulted. To-day there has been a little nibbling. Buyers are offering 9s 10d per cental, or 5s 10½d per bushel, but sellers want the other halfpenny. We believe a parcel was sold late this afternoon, but the price has not transpired. Flour has shared in the general dulness, and prices rule from 14s to 15s per cental for country and town brands. The exports from Port Adelaide and the outports for the week ended June 3 amounted to 2334 tons. The current quotations are as follows:—Wheat, 9s 10d to 9s 11d per cental, or 5s 10½d to 5s 11d per bushel, delivered at the Port, and 9s 6d per cental, or 5s 8d per bushel, for small lots in town; flour, 14s to 15s per cental; bran, 3s 6½d to 3s 10d per cental, or 8½d to 9d per bushel; pollard, 4s 7d to 5s per cental, or 11d to 1s per bushel; Cape oats, 6s 3d to 7s 6d per cental, or 2s 6d to 3s per bushel; white ditto, 7s 6d to 10s per cental, or 3s to 4s per bushel; Cape Barley, 4s 4d to 5s per cental, or 2s 2d to 2s 6d per bushel; English ditto, 6s to 8s per cental, or 3s to 4s per bushel. Import Market: The course of the market during the past week has not been characterised by any important business. Trade has been moderately active, and the English news is certainly satisfactory to holders of currants, cornsacks, and perhaps a few other lines. There have been numerous inquiries for currants, and 5d has been freely offered to-day and refused, a very much higher rate being anticipated. Cornsacks, too, are firmly held owing to the advance in the cost at home, and they cannot be obtained for 11s 6d. Woolpacks have been quitted to-day at 4s 3d; but from that to 4s 6d is the more correct quotation. The market is bare of kerosene, and there have been several unsuccessful buyers in the market to-day. There are 14,000 cases on the water for this port, and their arrival is anxiously looked for. IOT stout in bulk has been in demand, but the supply is not plentiful. In bottle there has been a moderate trade done both in ale and porter. A shipment of Foster's has at length arrived ex Columbus, and has been freely bought at 10s. Timber has been selling pretty readily, and we give elsewhere a report of an auction sale to-day. Deals have been sold privately at 4½d. Galvanized iron is still low in stock, and sells without difficulty. In tea a slight business has been done at about current rates.

W. W. Tickle's Colonial Export Trade Review of April 14th reports the following sales of Australian and South Sea Island produce:—

Butter.—On 17th March, of 142 casks Australian, 10 casks sold at 56s, the remainder bought in at 60s. On 24th March, of 24 casks Australian, 15 casks sold, middling 54s 6d, rather ordinary 52s, the remainder fair bought in at 60s. On 31st March, of 132 casks Australian, 42 casks sold, middling to good at 56s to 57s 6d. Cotton: On 23rd March, of 45 bales Australian 10 bales sold at 6½d to 6¾d, common 3d; 121 Fiji partly sold at 6d to 36d, 71 bales Tahiti sold at 11d to 1s 11d, fine 2s 10d, very common 5d. On 27th March, 10 bales Fiji sold at 26d. Gum Arabic: On 16th, 3 casks Australian sold at 24s. On 23rd, 18 cases Australian were bought in at 25s to 28s. On 31st March, 39 casks 14 cases Australian chiefly sold, common to middling 24s to 27s, good to fine 31s to 35s. On 6th April, 45 packages Australian bought in at 22s 6d to 24s. Hair: On 5th April, 53 bales 4 bags Australian sold, cow 12½d to 15d, horse 1s 2d to 1s 7d, good to fine 2s 2½d to 3s 4½d. Kangaroo Skins: On 23rd March, 1614 dry kangaroo skins sold at 2s 11d, small 1s 10d, extra small 8d. Lard: 16 casks good Australian sold at 50s. Mother o'Pearl Shell: On 29th March, in auction, 26 hogsheads 17 barrels 83 cases Freemantle sold—good bold thick, white, £8 15s to £9; bold, more or less wormy, £8 5s to £8 12s 6d; small and medium, chiefly clean, thin shells, £7 10s to £8 2s 6d. 150 cases 10 casks Tahiti black-edged bought in at 33s to 35s. Rags: 27 bales Melbourne sold at auction—coloured woollens at 23s 6d to 25s 6d, canvas 12s. Sheepskins: At public sale, on 30th March, of 292 bales Australian sheep, 162 bales sold—good to fine long wool, 8d to 12d; middling, 5d to 6¾d; common, 4d to 4½d. Treacle: 150 casks Australian were sold on private terms. 184 barrels from Honolulu realised 10s 6d. Tortoiseshell: 50 lbs. Adelaide sold at 5s 9d; and 1353 lbs. Sydney, good, at 15s to 16s; mixed, 8s to 10s; inferior, 5s to 5s 6d per lb.

THE *Levant Herald* says:—"We have reason to believe that, in consequence of the deneutralisation of the Black Sea, the Porte has positively decided on erected Sinope into a first-class naval arsenal and fortress. It is also a question of similarly fortifying either Trebizond or Batoum, more probably the latter. The works at Sinope will be begun without delay."

IN Kansas, says the *New York Times*, there has been lynching, "with a variation." In Greenwood county, in that State, there are persons with an inconvenient "weakness for horseflesh," and a vigilance committee has recently seized eight men "known to be thieves," shot three of them, and hung the remaining five by the feet until they were dead. Three of these "turned State's evidence," but were hanged, nevertheless, with their heads downwards.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456557

THE AUTHOR OF "THAT HEATHEN CHINEE."

(*From the Spectator.*)

HUMOUR had a great part in solving the slavery question in America;—for without the sparkling and abundant humour of the "Biglow Papers," and the equally powerful, though perhaps not equally sparkling, humour of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and its successors, the slavery crisis in the United States would certainly have come much later than it did, or, had it come when it did, would have found opinion much less ripe for action than it actually was when the struggle began. And now it seems not improbable that a stroke of humour, of a very much slighter kind indeed, though the work of a genius very fresh and genuine of its kind, will go far to settle the question as to the Chinese immigration into California and the States on the Pacific coast of the new world. Mr. Bret Harte,—whose genius, as indicated by his "Luck of Roaring Camp" and other prose tales, has certainly been rather in the direction of pathos than of mere humour, though his pathos always touches the borderland of the grotesque, gaining thereby fresh pathos, instead of losing any,—has published a ballad on "That Heathen Chinee" so penetrating in its subdued satire of the American selfishness which is the main strength of the cry against "the cheap labour" of the Chinese, that it is asserted to have turned the tide of feeling against the party which wishes to prohibit the Chinese immigration. Yet so restrained is the satire, that the politician most vehemently opposed to the admission of Chinese labour, is said to have written to Mr. Bret Harte, when his ballad was first published, to thank him for it, writing, of course, under the impression that the ballad was a new and powerful blow struck on his own side of the question. Of course, if the story is true, the politician in question must have been somewhat thickheaded, for it would not be easy for a moderately intelligent man to avoid seeing that Mr. Bret Harte wished to delineate the Chinese simply as beating the Yankee at his own evil game, and to delineate the Yankee as not at all disposed to take offence at the "cheap labour" of his Oriental rival, until he discovered that he could not cheat the cheap labourer half so completely as the cheap labourer could cheat him. Still, the blunder, or it may be the rumour of the blunder, points clearly to the most striking characteristic of the humour displayed in this ballad, and in one or two others of the same kind which are published side by side with it in the volume* from which we take it,—the extreme reticence of style,—a reticence which if expressed in less vernacular language, would indicate the reserve of cultivated indifference,—with which the writer glosses over what he desires to say. Mr. Bret Harte's genius is chiefly, as we have said, great in pathos; but in "That Heathen Chinee" there is no pathos, only banter and scorn of the outwitted Americans, who raise the cry against cheap labour. We must quote the whole ballad:—

"THAT HEATHEN CHINEE.
TABLE MOUNTAIN, 1870.

"Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.

"Ah Sin was his name;
And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What that name might imply,
But his smile it was pensive and child-like,
As I frequently remarked to Bill Nye.

"It was August the third;
And quite soft was the skies;
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon William
And me in a way I despise.

"Which we had a small game,
And Ah Sin took a hand:
It was Euchre. The same
He did not understand;
But he smiled as he sat by the table,
With the smile that was child-like and bland.

"Yet the cards they were stocked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of Nye's sleeve;
Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers
And the same with intent to deceive.

"But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made
Were quite frightful to see—
Till at last he put down a right bower,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

"Then I looked up at Nye,
And he gazed upon me;
And he rose with a sigh,
And said, 'Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labour'—
And he went for that heathen Chinee.

"In the scene that ensued
I did not take a hand,
But the floor it was strewed
Like the leaves on the strand
With the cards that Ah Sin had been hiding,
In the game 'he did not understand.'

"In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four packs—
Which was coming it strong,
Yet I state but the facts;
And we found on his nails, which were taper,
What is frequent in tapers,—that's wax.

"Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar—
Which the same I am free to maintain."

It would be impossible, we think, to conceive a more impartial and carefully-subdued narrative. It has the air almost of "quietism," so scrupulously does it refrain from using strong expressions, or rather even seek for weak ones when strong would be justified,—a kind of humour also well brought out in the very amusing ballad concerning the break-up of "The Society upon the Stanislaus," where one of the Society's violent death is described in the exquisite euphemism of the last line we are about to quote:—

"Then Abner Dean of Angel's raised a point of order—when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen,
And he smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

And the characteristic quietism, as we have called it, of the details, holds also of the genial thesis of the first-named ballad, which insinuates, "That Heathen Chinee" not indeed into our respect, but into precisely the same moral position in our minds which is occupied by his Anglo-Saxon opponents, and a somewhat higher position of intelligence, under cover of a softly-toned description of his peculiar darkness and cunning. The ballad-maker seems so thoroughly permeated by the subject of his portrait, that he falls into a style which is the reflex of it, a style of broken syntax, but of tender, dovelike craft, of blandly smiling child-like innocence veiling a perfect cunning, which steals your admiration before you know it by its excess of infantine confidence and bewitching sweetness. Ah Sin playing the game "he did not understand" with twenty-four packs of cards up his sleeves, while Bill Nye had only contrived to secrete a few aces and knaves in his, is delineated in verse whose very movement speaks of placid irony and skilful insinuation.

Yet "That Heathen Chinee," though it is far the most successful of Mr. Bret Harte's attempts in verse, achieving a much more perfect outward form for its idea than any of his other pieces, whether styled "humorous" or not, is curiously enough very nearly the only work of his in which a certain pathos is not the predominant effect of his various studies in the grotesque. His graver verses are not particularly happy, but in almost all of them this subdued pathos is the key-note; and in his prose sketches of Californian life, which are, as we had last year occasion to point out, wonderful things of their kind, the humour is all of the pathetic order; and though reminding us at times of Dickens's quick eye and mode of laying an excess of emphasis on individual characteristics, showing a far truer and less melodramatic turn for pathos. Strangely enough, too, the one trait which appears and reappears in every sketch and trait as the perennial spring of pathos, is the depth of that almost unintelligible animal fidelity in the relation between individuals often of otherwise low character,—sometimes between two rough partners to a gold claim—sometimes between a prostitute and an innocent girl of good character—sometimes between a rough miner and a foundling child—or between a village schoolmaster or schoolmistress and the wild children reclaimed by them—which the rude life of half-settled districts appears to bring out into relief as the one redeeming virtue of otherwise all but utterly degraded societies. Usually verse is the natural expression of strong feeling, and the writer who can produce verse on light subjects which naturally elicit very little, can produce more and better on those which touch him deeper. But it has not been so with Mr. Bret Harte. Many, nay most, of his prose sketches delineate with striking power and felicity that most pathetic of all conditions of mind, the dumb inarticulate fidelity of rough natures aching under the spell of an affection they cannot themselves either master or comprehend; and this power and felicity are as much shown in the reserve, as in the truth, with which this imperious feeling is painted, for melodramatic effects are always avoided, and all redundancy of expression eschewed. Yet in the poems, whether humorous or otherwise, there is little attempt, and hardly any successful attempt, to paint this feeling, which has evidently deeply fascinated the imagination of the Californian humorist; and in the one effort which has both deserved and gained a great popular success,—"That Heathen Chinee,"—the writer's fancy seems to have been absolutely entranced by the opposite characteristic—the wonderful freedom of "That Heathen Chinee" from all sense of constraint and all disposition to moderation in the cheat he practises upon his antagonists—the perfect sweetness of the dissimulation, and the illimitable audacity beneath it. In describing this, Mr. Bret Harte's imagination has sung itself into a sort of dance of rhythmical measure, wonderfully expressive of wily blandishment; but directly he attempts to delineate the better elements of human nature, the sense of conflict begins, and he can only model them in the ruder clay of prose. We should gather from his sketches that the only life perfect of its kind in the Californian region, is that which is perfect in the completeness of the unembarrassed guile—and that as soon as you get to any good at all, you get to what is so full of alloy and adulteration, that it takes a good deal of discrimination to distinguish the different elements it contains. Mr. Bret Harte's best verses on Californian society are, strictly speaking, *vers de société*, verses in which, as he does not travel out of the region of the literary etching of grotesque and amusing social incident, he finds nothing really worthy of his airy touch except what is barbarous and bad. Directly he cuts deeper to something underneath the surface of society, something lying at the heart, he loses his power of airy outline, because he reaches what is more complex; and he has not sufficient mastery of verse to make it speak for him the language of suppressed passion, the language of the nobler nature engaged in the conquest of rough, heterogeneous materials.

Mr. Bret Harte can do in verse for Californian society what Mr. Locker does for English society,—can give its oddities with a certain fanciful ease. But when he goes beneath its external features, he comes upon paradoxes which exhaust his command of rhythmical phrases and cadences, which require words expressive of real correspondence or contrast for the rhymes, instead of mere light-minded verbal *vis-à-vis*, and then he is compelled to betake himself to prose, the more perhaps that the feature which strikes him as most healthy and hopeful in that strange society, is a dumb virtue that looks almost like an inheritance from some lower race of creatures—creatures among whom fidelity had not yet had to fight for its life against the inroads of rational cunning. "That Heathen Chinee" will live. But the humorist who painted him has thrown a far greater depth of humour into the very sad, and even half-tragic volume of his prose tales and sketches.

GERMANS OUT OF PLACE.—The commercial, industrial, and artistic breach between France and Germany, as proclaimed by the French, must, if maintained, have some very curious results. What will become of the German waiters, German bakers, German tailors, German makers of scientific instruments, German musicians, and German Jews formerly so numerous in Paris? We have heard it suggested that German waiters, who, as every one who has lived in a German hotel must be aware, are great adepts at bed-making, and at housemaids' duty generally, would make good servants-of-all-work, in which capacity numbers of them might find employment in England. There would be nothing new in combining in one hard-worked servitor the characters of groom, butler, coachman, and gardener; but to get at one wage a domestic able and willing to act the parts of footman, cook, and housemaid would be both novel and attractive, and the thing, we feel sure, might be managed. This, it is true, would be less to the advantage of the German waiter than to that of the person engaging him; and the German tradesmen and artizans will also, no doubt, suffer from the decree of expulsion pronounced against them. In the matter of musicians, however, the balance of exchange is, we fancy, dead against the French. If, henceforth, the French musicians visit Germany, the Germans will not suffer much by that. But if German musicians are to be excluded from France the want of them will be felt greatly in the French orchestras. What, too, as to German composers? Meyerbeer was a rank Prussian, and as great a diplomatist in his way as Bismark himself. To object to Prussians and Prussianism and tolerate Meyerbeer would be a grave piece of inconsistency. As to Offenbach, formerly a German in Germany, a Frenchman in France, it has now been decided that the unhappy man is to the Germans as a Frenchman, to the French even as a German. He is, indeed, a Frenchman by naturalization, a German by birth. He belongs, then, to neither of the two countries, and might appropriately take up his residence in that part of Lorraine which for the present is nondescript, but which is to be declared French or German according to the decision of the Conference. After that he could emigrate to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

[1103] Department of Lands, Sydney, 13th June, 1871.

ROADS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the lines of Parish Roads mentioned in the annexed Schedule have been formally marked and opened by the proper officer, and that the same are now open for public use.
J. BOWIE WILSON.

SCHEDULE.

Road No. 71-316. Description of Road: Road from Gunbenang Creek to Cox's River, with a branch road to the Hartley and Oberon Road, within J. Wood's 1280 acres, county of Westmoreland. Date of last notice in GAZETTE, 18th November, 1870.

Road No. 71-509. Description of Road: Road from a Reversed Road on the east boundary of James Graham's 320 acres C.P. to the south boundary of Edward Burke's (now C. Graham's) 160 acres C.P., county of Camden. Date of last notice in GAZETTE, 28th October, 1870.

Road No. 71-672. Description of Road: Road from Trapot Swamp to Carcoar, via the village of Shaw, county of Bathurst.

Date of last notice in GAZETTE, 13th December, 1870.

[1107] The Treasury, New South Wales, 8th June, 1871.

FERRY ACROSS THE PARRAMATTA RIVER, AT FIVE DOCK POINT.—TENDERS will be received at the Treasury, up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, for the lease for a period of six months, eighteen months, or twenty-four months, commencing on the 1st day of July next, of the dues authorised to be collected at the Ferry across the Parramatta River, at Five Dock Point, on the line of Sydney and Gladesville Road.

The Lessee will be provided with a Punt, which he will be required to keep in repair at his own expense during the term of the lease.

A bond in the sum of £150 will be required for the due fulfilment of the Lessee's engagements, executed by himself and two responsible sureties.

A warrant of attorney in double the amount of the rent will also be required.

The amount of duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act upon the lease, counterpart, bond, warrant of attorney, and on the conditions of sale, is to be borne by the Lessee.

Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for Ferry, Five Dock Point."
GEO. W. LORD.

[1108] The Treasury, New South Wales, 8th June, 1871.

FERRY ACROSS IRON COVE, NEAR THE SISTERS' ROCKS.—TENDERS will be received at the Treasury, up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, for the lease for a period of six months, eighteen months, or twenty-four months, commencing on the 1st day of July next, of the dues authorised to be collected at the Ferry across Iron Cove, near the Sisters' Rocks, on the line of road from Sydney to Gladesville.

The lessee will be provided with a punt, which he will be required to keep in repair at his own expense during the term of the lease.

A bond in the sum of £150 will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessee's engagements, executed by himself and two responsible sureties.

A warrant of attorney in double the amount of the rent will also be required.

The amount of duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act, upon the lease, counterpart, bond, warrant of attorney, and on the conditions of sale, is to be borne by the lessee.

Tenders to be indorsed "Tenders for Ferry Iron Cove."
GEO. W. LORD.

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICE.

Lands Registry Office, Auckland, New Zealand.

WHEREAS the person named at foot hereof has made application to have the land set forth and described after his name brought under the operation of the Land Transfer Act, 1870. NOTICE is hereby given, that unless caveat be lodged with the District Land Registrar of the district of Auckland by some person having estate or interest in the said land, on or before the date herein below specified, the said piece of land will be brought under the operation of the said Act as by law directed. Diagram delineating this parcel of land may be inspected at Lands Registry Office, Supreme Court House, Auckland, New Zealand.

CITY OF AUCKLAND.

THOMAS RUSSELL, of Auckland, Solicitor—1 rood 32 perches, allotment 19 of section 4, bounded on the west by allotment 20, on north and east by Government lanes, and fronting 100 links upon Victoria-quadrant; unoccupied; formerly belonging to ALLAN M'GAA, of Sydney, New South Wales, Merchant, deceased.

Time for caveat, 21st July, 1871.

Dated this eighth day of May, 1871, at the Lands Registry Office, Auckland.
GEO. B. DAVY,
District Land Registrar of the district of Auckland.

TENDERS.

No. 71-62. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 16th June, 1871.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, in accordance with the Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Offices of the City Surveyor and the Engineer, viz.,

1. Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Ultimo-street, off Bay-street.
2. Laying a 12-inch Stoneware Drain, Upper William-street North.
3. Laying a 12-inch Stoneware Drain in Bryant's-lane, off Darling-street, near Parramatta-street.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the cash deposit required, and the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in each specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.

The TENDERS for advancing the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to the Municipality of Randwick, on Debentures of £100 each, not having been accepted by the Council, OTHER TENDERS are now invited for the whole, or any portion thereof, for a term of five years, in sums of not less than £50, on twenty Debentures of that amount; interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney. The loan is required for the following purposes, viz.:—

£400 to be applied to complete the main, or trust road, from Coogee Bay to Long Bay Road. Security upon the tolls of the Randwick and Coogee Road, at present producing a net annual revenue of £312.

£400 to repair and open the main roads in Randwick Ward, and

£200 to connect Arden-street with the north side of the bay, and other improvements in Coogee Ward. The two last-named sums, amounting to £600, to be secured upon the general rates of the borough (with Government endowment), estimated for the present year at about £850.

Tenders to be sent under cover to the Mayor, up to TUESDAY, the 4th July next.
By order of the Mayor.
JOSEPH CARROLL, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Randwick, 17th June, 1871.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.

TENDERS FOR BLUE METAL.

TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers, Randwick, addressed to the Mayor, for the supply of One Thousand Tons of BEST BLUE METAL, broken or unbroken, to be delivered at the Redfern Railway Station, or on any wharf in Sydney. Samples to be sent to the Mayor (Mr. Walter Bradley), at his Office (Bradley, Newton, and Lamb), Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney.
JOSEPH CARROLL, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Randwick, 17th June, 1871.

ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE, LIVERPOOL-STREET.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Cathedral Chapter up to noon of MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the purchase of the land in Liverpool-street and the buildings thereon, known as the old St. Andrew's Parsonage.

Tenders to be addressed to Mr. Robert Chadwick, Liverpool-street Saw Mills, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF GEORGE ALLINGHAM, of Armidale.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the Stock. To be addressed to the Trustees, care of the undersigned, not later than the 30th instant. An inventory can be seen on the premises; or upon application to
PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
Sydney, June 13th, 1871.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, for the erection of a Cottage at Paddington.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Building at the rear of the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Plans and specification, 235, Palmer-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS wanted, for a good-toned BELL, about ½-ton weight. Apply 312, George-street.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are required for Painting a house at the Glebe. Specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before WEDNESDAY, 28th June.

TO RUBBLE MASONS.—TENDERS required for additions to a House at Randwick. Specifications at 58, New Pitt-street.
JOS. HOSKINS.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are required for laying the foundation of a Church at Newtown Cemetery. Plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, 3rd July. No tender will be accepted unless it is perfectly satisfactory.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—TENDERS for the construction of a main stoneware Pipe Drain, &c., in Elizabeth-street, will be received up to 3 o'clock on FRIDAY next, 23rd instant, at the Council Chambers, Redfern, where plan and specification may be inspected.
By order of the Mayor,
W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.
June 19th, 1871.

TENDERS wanted for Building a Brick CHIMNEY, at North Shore. Apply T. GLOVER, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

TENDERS wanted for PAINTING a Cottage, at North Shore. Apply T. GLOVER, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—TENDERS will be received for medical attendance of the members of Loyal Ashfield Lodge of Oddfellows. Particulars may be obtained of Mr. W. GELDING, Seedsman, Markets, George-street.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—TENDERS wanted for iron palisading, Piper-st., Woollahra. F. Williams, builder.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

CHEAPER THAN EVER! CHEAPER THAN EVER! at the NEW SHOP, 608, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

HENRY BULL, is selling
COLONIAL TWEED, 2s 11½d per yard
Blankets, from 4s 11d per pair
HORROCKSES A, 4½d per yard
Alhambra quilts, 2s 6d each
WEST of England tweeds, 2s 11d to 3s 6d per yard
Wool tweeds, 1s 11d per yard
Strapping tweed, 1s 3d per yard
FLANNEL, ALL WOOL, 9½d per yard
Black cloth, double width, 3s 6d per yard
Good white calico, 3½d per yard
GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, 2s 11d per pair, really cheaper than ever
FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d per yard
FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d per yard
Diagonal Broad Cloth, Blue and Black, for making jackets, &c., from 4s 11d per yard
HENRY BULL,
on removing to these new premises, has determined to sell at very small profits, and GUARANTEES to sell any article as cheap, or cheaper than any HOUSE in the trade. Note the address—
HENRY BULL,
604, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.
New Wholesale Stores at the rear of the Retail Premises.

REAL FURS.

DAVID JONES and CO. invite attention to their CHOICE SELECTION of FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA SABLE, CHINCHILLA, ERMINE, ERMINE with SEAL BORDER, MINIVER, REAL SEAL, GREBE, BEAR SKIN, WHITE FOX, SQUIRREL,
in sets, en suite.
Many SPECIALITIES in FUR TRIMMED SETS of COLLARS and CUFFS.
REAL FUR TRIMMINGS, in large variety.

D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street, for Baby Linen and underclothing; choice goods.

D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street, for Ladies' Stays; latest cut, best qualities.

D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street, for Ladies' Winter Petticoats; large variety, very cheap.

J. Q. CARTER, Opposite Royal Hotel.—Real LACES, in black and white; Collars, Ties, Sleeves, &c.

J. Q. CARTER.—Tartan and plain Velvets, now shades in Terry Ribbons, Velvet Rosettes, Trimmings, &c.

J. Q. CARTER.—New Patterns in Black Silk Dress and Mantle FRINGES. 411, George-street.

FEATHERS, 3 for 1s; flowers, 4½d a spray. 474½, George-street, opposite Markets; and 3, Parramatta-st.

BEST JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, only 1s 11d per pair. 3, Parramatta-st.; and 474½, George-street.

A CHOICE assortment of Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, and Haberdashery. 3, Parramatta-street.

W. C. KELK has just received one case of FURS, which, with the balance of previous stock, will be offered at such reduced prices as to effect an immediate clearance. Near Lassetter's.

W. C. KELK directs the attention of ladies to several decided bargains in ladies' and gentlemen's lawn handkerchiefs; new flowers bought at a discount; muslin sleeves, German silk velvets.

W. C. KELK, near Lassetter's.—Dresses, jackets, waterproofs, shawls, skirts, stays, parachutes, umbrellas, winter hosiery, gloves, chest-protectors, trimmings, lace, ribbons, ruches, silk scarfs. W. C. KELK.

WOOL BULLION DRESS FRINGES landed this day. 9s 6d per dozen yards. W. C. KELK.

J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.

Horrockses' longcloth, 32 inch—A 4½d, B 5½d, per yard; 36 inch—A 5½d, B 6½d, H 7½d, M2 8½d, MT 9½d, BBB 10½d, per yard
8-4 super linen damask, 1s 11d per yard, worth 2s 9d per yard
8-4 ditto ditto, 2s 6d ditto, worth 3s 6d ditto
8-4 ditto ditto, 2s 11d ditto, worth 3s 11d ditto
40-inch pillow linen, 1s 9d ditto, worth 2s 6d ditto
44 ditto ditto ditto, 2s ditto, worth 2s 11d ditto
54 ditto ditto ditto, 2s 6d ditto, worth 3s 6d ditto
Table napkins, all linen, 4s 9d ditto, worth 6s 11d ditto
White linen huckaback, 4½d ditto, worth 8½d ditto
All linen medical rubber, 8½d ditto, worth 1s ditto
4-4 black alpaca, 6½d ditto, worth 10½ ditto
4-4 black coburg, 8½d ditto, worth 14d ditto
4-4 black rep, 9½d ditto, worth 15d ditto
4-4 black delaines, 9½d ditto, worth 12½d ditto
6-4 black French twills, 12½d ditto, worth 1s 9d ditto
6-4 black French barathea, 1s 3d ditto, worth 1s 11d ditto
6-4 black alpaca, 1s 9d ditto, worth 2s 6d ditto
6-4 black French merino, 2s ditto, worth 2s 6d ditto
A large assortment of black crapes from 1s 6d per yard
Black cashmere and llama long and square shawls.

BLACK SILK HATS. Christy's, reduced from 21s to 14s 6d.
J. E. GOWING, 344, George-street, halfway between Hunter-street and New Post Office.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior Eureka Shirts, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, five doors south of Bathurst-street.

TAYLOR'S UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' chemises, from 1s 11½d; ladies' drawers, from 1s 11½d; ladies' nightgowns, trimmed with jaconet frills, 3s 6d; ladies' petticoats, 3s 11d; children's chemises, from 1s; children's drawers, from 1s 2d; infants' long nightgowns, 1s 11½d; shirts, 1s; monthly gowns, 4s 11d; robes, 6s 11d; day flannels, 2s 11d; hood squares, 3s 6d.

The lowest priced article guaranteed to be as well made as the most expensive, at the Manufactory, 37A and 39, Erskine-street, Wynyard-square.

AT JAY'S, 82, King-street.
Stout Winceys, 4½d per yard
Best glazed Lining, 2¾d yard
Ladies' good Hose, 4½d pair
Black Velveteen, 1s 11d yard
Waterproof Tweed, guaranteed, 2s 11d
Children's woollen Goods at greatly reduced prices
Real Aberdeen Winceys, the best assortment and lowest price in Sydney.
Cambric Work, from 1d per yard
Ribbon Velvets, 6d for 18 yards
And all other goods equally cheap, and marked in plain figures, at
JAY'S,
82, King-street.

JOSEPH MYERS.

THE NEW OUTFITTING SHOP.

JOSEPH MYERS,
548, George-street South, opposite the new Town-hall, (no connection with any shop in Sydney).
Seamen's complete outfitting (in the good old home style), Boots, Clothing, Oilskins, Beds, and everything required of the best and cheapest in Sydney.
Advance notes and foreign money exchanged.
Don't forget the NEW SHOP in the middle of George-street, No. 548.
JOSEPH MYERS.

E. WAY, 261, 263, 265, PITT-STREET.

BARGAINS.

The following goods considerably reduced in price:—
Children's waterproof mantles, from 3s 11d
Ladies' waterproof mantles, 11s 6d to 19s 6d
Ladies' cloth jackets, 5s 6d to 14s 6d
Stays—2 cases, just opened, ex Centurion, good shapes, and will be sold at cost prices, being overstocked; good stays, 2s 6d and 2s 11d, worth 4s 11d; and stays at 5s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Children's cot blankets, 4s 11d per pair
Coates's cotton, 200 yards, 1s 6d per dozen
All-wool flannel, 12½d, worth 1s 4d
Wool ties, wool crossovers, wool shawls, wool capes, and our stock of wool goods, at reduced prices.
E. WAY, Draper, 261, 263, 265, Pitt-street.

W. HOWES' Black Cloth Suits, to order, at £3, £4, and £5 5s. Unequalled. 88, King-street.

W. HOWES' Business Suits, to order, £2 19s, £3, and £3 10s. Matchless in style and durability.

W. HOWES' Waterproof Tweed Coats, to order, 25s; Tweed Trousers, to order, 15s.

W. HOWES' Colonial (Ebsworth's) Tweed Suits, made to order, well shrunk, £2 15s.
Note Address—W. HOWES, Tailor, Habit, Robe, Livery, and Pantaloon Maker, 88, King-street.

FOR SALE, Tweeds, Cloths, and Doeskins, cheap; any length cut. At HOWES'S, 88, King-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

COLD WEATHER.

Broken Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cracked Lips, and all casual results of the cold weather, are immediately relieved and cured by the use of the AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT. One trial will convince the most unbelieving.
To be had at all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in 1½d pots, 1s each.

MRS. BLOOR'S Food for Infants and Invalids. See Medical Certificates. Shilling tins. All chemists.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
Her Majesty's Gunboat Netley,
Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland,
7th September, 1868.

Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his LORDSHIP the EARL OF CAITHNESS to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,
W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NETLEY.
To Mr. POWELL.

THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies, proves it to be not only a favourite medicine with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.

Sold by all the wholesale medicine houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London.
ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND; a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Prepared only by W. PRATT, Dispensing Chemist, 521, George-street, Sydney. Sold at Newtown by Messrs. Mills and Humphries; at Parramatta by Messrs. Sheedy, Breathour, and Luke; Richmond, Mr. Price; Picton, Mr. Graham; Nattai, Messrs. Coull and Curtis; Bathurst, Mr. Butterworth; in bottles 1s 6d and 2s 6d each.

INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN immediately relieves the most distressing coughs; it operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing a free and healthy expectoration. A single dose will stop the most violent fit of coughing, and in many cases one bottle will effect a cure. Sold by all chemists, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d bottle, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

TO CHEMICAL STUDENTS, &c.—Analytical and Chemical Apparatus and pure Chemicals of every description in stock. A. J. WATT and CO., 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, &c.

The undersigned keep in stock, for dispensing purposes, all the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia of absolute purity, as also all the vegetable alkaloids and resinous extracts.
A. J. WATT and CO., Family and Dispensing Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

RANDERSON'S PODOPHYLLIN LOZENGES, for all Bilious Complaints, the original and only genuine, pleasant to the taste, unerring in effect, and as a general family aperient for all ages have no equal. 1s and 2s boxes.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections. It is the physician's cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and all other complaints of the bladder; and as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable.
Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Wholesale Agents—EDWARD ROW and CO.; and ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SPANISH QUICKSILVER, ex Centurion, for SALE. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street.

GADD'S GOUT PILLS, just received. F. SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and Vigour.—To the most regular lives occasional disturbances of digestion will occur, which may be corrected at once by these famous Pills, the alterative and tonic powers of which cannot be too highly extolled. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM, in iron drums. GILFILLAN and CO.

CASTOR OIL, in cases, in bond or duty paid. Black Oil, to arrive per Novelty.
GILFILLAN and CO.

WARD and CO.'S SOAP POWDERS will cleanse jewellery, silver and platedware, beautiful.

POODLE DOGS.—1 dozen washed with one packet of WARD and CO.'S Soap Powder and 1 oz. soap.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.

The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have in stock and receive regular supplies of
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUNN'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUFFIELD'S Household
DUNN'S Fine
DUFFIELD'S Seconds
DUNN'S Household
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine silk-dressed Flour, best Seconds, Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality; lowest prices.

NEW PATNA RICE, ex James Service, from Calcutta. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing ex Rifleman,
DUFFIELD'S
HART'S
MAGAREY'S.
On SALE by
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT to land ex Rifleman, on SALE. C. WILSON, 61, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE. C. WILSON, 61, Margaret-street.

4000 PRIME Port Cooper CHEESES, equal to any English, only 9d by whole or half cheese.
10,000 of the celebrated Yengarie sheep Tongues, only 1s 3d per dozen.
C. KIDMAN, 153, S. H. Road, Paddington, Haymarket, 100, William-street, Lower George and Essex-streets, Parramatta and Harris streets, and 476, George-street, opposite the Markets.

BOILING PEAS, BOILING PEAS, Boiling Peas.
HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, have on SALE fine samples, which they can offer at LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway), near Theatre, and BRANCH, Hordern's-buildings, Newtown.

OATS, Seed and Feed, best and cheapest in Sydney; Bone-dust. SAMUEL PRIESTLY, 139, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Superior sample of Tasmanian Potatoes, now landing ex Our Hope. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Superior fresh samples of Warrnambool Potatoes, now landing. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

LEA AND PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, declared by connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power-of-attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Agents—MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney.

NOTICE. TO GROCERS.
The COLAC MEAT PRESERVING CO., Limited, Colac, Victoria, have now on SALE, in 2 lb. tins, 50 in a case, assorted—
Rabbit with Onions
Rabbit with Bacon
Rabbit with Milk Sauce
Rabbit Curried.
C. M. FARRINGTON, Manager.

PRIME Corn-fed BACON, York HAMS, and English CHEESE. W. HURST and CO., 576, George-st.

SMOKED SHEEP TONGUES. W. HURST and CO., 576, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

POTATOES.—Superior sample Warrnambool Potatoes ex Atlantic, on SALE. WM. WRIGHT, Wright's Wf.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar, Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, Ridging, Guttering, Piping, Wire Netting, Screws, Nails, &c., &c.
TIMBER of all descriptions, Doors, Sashes, Casements, Shutters, Mouldings, Skirtings, &c.
DRAIN PIPES, Chimney Pots, Urinals, Ships and Office Basins, Closets, Paving Tiles, Fire Bricks, &c.
CAITHNESS PAVEMENT, Portland Cement, Plaster, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.
14, Erskine-street, near Phœnix Wharf.
7, Parramatta-street, near Railway.
POTTERY, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.
First Brand. Second Brand.
"G anchor O." "Eagle."
First quality. Eagle quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.—J. J. CORDES and CO., the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address. Any nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

VARNISHES.—Messrs. CHARLES TURNER and SON, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, London, whose business has been established fifty years, beg to inform painters, builders, decorators, varnish dealers, merchants, railway companies, and carriage manufacturers, that they have laid down in Melbourne (in bond and duty paid) an assorted stock of their SUPERIOR VARNISHES, perfectly matured and expressly prepared for exportation, and that they have appointed sole Agents for the Australian colonies,
Messrs. FITCH and FRENCH, Oil, Colour, and Paperhanging Merchants, Melbourne.

CEMENT, Knight, Bevan's celebrated Pyramid brand, now landing. W. LONG, 540, George-street.

REGISTER GRATES, now landing, new designs, from 16s. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

RED LEAD, Blundell Spence's, now landing. W. CAREY, Railway Bridge.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE,
ON THE RICHMOND RIVER.

The undersigned has received instructions to dispose of, by Private Sale, a small ESTATE of 450 acres, with Pre-emptive Lease of 1350 acres, together with Stock (milch cows and horses) and Farming Implements. Situated about 6 miles from Casino, on the main road to Lismore. The locality is noted as one of the best in the district for grazing purposes.
Also,
A Farm of 170 acres, with all necessary improvements, on the bank of the river, above the highest flood and about two miles from Lismore. The would make an excellent farm for a sugar grower, as a mill is being erected on the adjoining farm.
For further particulars, apply to J. E. GLASGOW, Lismore.
Terms, easy.

FOR SALE, Four COTTAGES, in Garland-street, Balmain, 60 feet frontage. Also LAND, at Lane Cove, with frontage to river. Apply to R. W. ROBBERDS, 169, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

FOR Private SALE, a block of seven HOUSES, in suburbs, with large paddock at rear. A good investment, none but principles treated with. Apply F. B., Canterbury Post-office.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a corner SHOP, fit for any business; also, 3 neat COTTAGES, good yards, and water laid on; leasehold. Apply Marian and Moon streets, off Botany Road.

FOR SALE, Grocer's SHOP, corner, fit for any business: 4-roomed Houses. Rising Sun, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, COTTAGE, 3 rooms, &c., freehold, with garden, £108. Mr. SELBY, St. John's Road.

ORCHARD and VINEYARD for SALE, at Canterbury; a certain fortune; fine healthy trees and vines, in full bearing. Apply R. HARNETT, 321, George-street.

COTTON PLANTATION at the FIJI ISLANDS.—The undersigned are instructed to dispose of a valuable property in full working order. A rare opportunity for a man of capital.
JOHN BLACK and CO.,
61, Pitt-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—BROWN and JONES have for private SALE, several thorough and well-bred Saddle and Harness HORSES; also new and second-hand Vehicles. Horses and Vehicles for HIRE. Livery on reasonable terms, 246, Pitt-street (late Martyn's Horse Bazaar).

FOR SALE, second-hand Baker's Cart and Milk Cart, and delivery Vans. Whately's Branch, York-street.

BAROUCHES, Pony Phaetons, Buggies, Waggonettes, Waggons, Sociables, Spring Vans, Carts, &c., the cheapest in the colony, at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.

2 STANCH iron-grey Cart HORSES, 4 and 5 years old, £15 the pair, shaft and lead. GIBSON, Pitt-street.

SPRING CART HARNESS.—For SALE, several new and second-hand; cheap. GIBSON'S.

HORSE, Dray, and Harness; day's trial anywhere. To be sold a bargain. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

QUIET HORSE, light Spring Cart, and Harness, suitable for a dealer; £7 the lot. GIBSON'S.

PAIR very handsome Buggy Ponies, £20; pair strong Carriage Horses, 16 hands, £25; pair stout Buggy Cobs, 15 hands, a splendid pair for journey, £35; set double Buggy Harness, £5. Any trial. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

CAPITAL PONY, light American Buggy and Harness, only £20 the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN Express WAGGONS for SALE, new and second-hand, very cheap. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

JOURNEY MARE, good saddle and bridle, £3 10s; good Tip Dray, £3. Liverpool and Macquarie sts.

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FOR SALE, English WAGGONETTE, carries six, £30; light Barouche, £69, cost £130; Dogcart, £14; turnout-seat Buggy, £23; Boston Chaise and Harness, £40; Pagnel Dogcart, £16; light and heavy Spring-carts, £10 and upwards. M'CARTY and BROWN, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Moore's Labour Bazaar.

FOR SALE, PONY, Spring-cart, and Harness, £7, cheap. KENNEDY, Coachbuilder, Liverpool-st.

FOR SALE, Parcel Delivery VAN, HORSE, and Harness. No. 235, Castlereagh-street.

WELL-BRED bay First-class Buggy HORSE, £12; Chesnut stylish Buggy Cob, £10. KNIGHT.

2 FIRST-CLASS Extension-top BUGGIES, £50 and £30; American-built Waggon, top, brake, and harness, £20; Horse, new Spring-cart, and Harness, £14 lot; 2 good Side-Saddles. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

PAIR Bay Buggy COBS, £20; 3 thorough quiet saddle and harness Horses, from £3. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, cheap, a HORSE and light Spring-cart. Amelia Cottage, Raglan-street, Waterloo.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

CATTLE STATION, ON THE BARWON.
For SALE, by private contract, a Cattle Station, on the Barwon River (thirty miles from Walgett), with 2000 head of first-class cattle. For further particulars apply to G. F. WANT, Pastoral Exchange, 276, George-street.

UNSTOCKED RUN.—For Private SALE, the GILBICAN STATION, in the Liverpool Plains District, without stock. Estimated area 15,000 acres, and well watered. For further particulars apply to MORT and CO.

STORE and FAT STOCK.—For SALE, in Meroo Paddocks, Big River, 200 weighty Fat Cattle; 1000 Fat and Store, or mixed.
For particulars, apply to A. G. F. MUNRO, Metropolitan Hotel, Sydney; or WOLFE and JONES, West Maitland.

FOR SALE, cheap, a first-class MILCH COW, very quiet, and milking 10 quarts per day. Apply Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Skewthorpe, of Windsor, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
2 useful cart horses
4 hacks and light harness ditto.
These horses are all quietly broken, and are described as a very serviceable lot.

Horses from Braidwood.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Fehan, of Braidwood, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
3 useful draught horses
1 handsome carriage colt
3 stylish hacks.
These are reported as being a superior lot of horses. The draught portion are first-class, and the lighter ones really superior, they being by Cossack.

Sale of Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 12 o'clock sharp THIS DAY,
Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.

Horses and Buggies on HIRE and Livery on moderate terms.
SALES held at Camperdown as directed.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions from Mr. Bransfield to sell by public auction, at their Horse and Cattle Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
2 first-class heavy draught horses, subject to any trial.
4 good useful saddle and harness horses; can be highly recommended.

Fresh Country Horses, from New England.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from J. H. Tassell, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock sharp, at the Camperdown Yards,
50 head of very superior horses, broken and unbroken, and comprising heavy draught, light harness, and buggy horses; also first-class hackneys and good weight-carriers.

☞ These horses are all well bred, and have been specially selected to suit the requirements of the Sydney market.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from J. F. Hope, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY next, 22nd instant, at 9 o'clock sharp,
100 head of prime paddock-fed cattle, from the famous Sutton Forest country.

☞ The Auctioneers have fixed the hour of sale for the future on the arrival of 8 25 train from Sydney, to enable purchasers to attend other sales afterwards without inconvenience.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. Russell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY next, 22nd instant, at 9 o'clock sharp,
60 head of very prime fat cattle, the balance of the lot sold on Monday last.

Fat Ewes. Fat Ewes.

At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. H. Suttor, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY next, 22nd instant, at 9 o'clock sharp,
600 very prime fat ewes.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. John M'Elhone to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
180 prime fat bullocks, in lots.
N.B.—These cattle are from the noted A. A. Company's Warrah Station, and are represented the best lot for quality seen on the road for two years.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 very prime fat cattle, in lots; paddock-fed, and fully 800 lbs.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from A. A. Adams, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1800 prime fat wethers, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 20th June, at 12 o'clock,
150 prime fat sheep.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Stephen Scholey, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 12 o'clock,
10 prime paddock fed bullocks, represented to weigh 1100 lbs. each.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell, at his Yards, on THURSDAY next, 22nd instant,
200 head of very prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

EASTERN CREEK.

Positive and Unreserved Sale.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from Mr. James Tompkins, of Eastern Creek, to sell by public auction, at his Farm, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June,
20 head milch cows, in full milk, 20 springers, 30 steers and heifers, 60 store cows, 40 head paddock fed fat cattle, 12 horses, broken to saddle and harness, 1 of Howard's best BB ploughs (gained first prize at last Exhibition for deep culture), with extra fittings, just landed from England, 1 Howard's B plough, 1 roller, 1 harrow, 1 double-shafted waggon, 1 dray, 1 spring-cart, 1 water truck, 2 saddles, 1 lady's side saddle, 4 sets harness, other farming and dairy implements, pigs, poultry, &c.
A Lunch will be provided. Conveyances will meet the 8 o'clock train from Sydney, at Rooty Hill Station, to convey purchasers.
Terms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes.
At Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Butter, eggs, bacon, fruit, &c.

NOTICE.

GOSPER and MOSES have been favoured with instructions from Mr. James Upton to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, June 24th, 1871, at Holmes's Fitzroy Hotel, at 2 o'clock,
(400) four hundred acres of grazing land, bounded on one side by the road leading to Salley's Bottoms; on the other by property belonging to Mr. Gehan; thence by the Currency Creek, dividing it from ground formerly belonging to Mr. Yeoman; and on the other side by the Wilberforce Common. Not to be surpassed for grazing purposes.
Terms at sale.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, &c.

To Hay and Corn Dealers and others.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, &c.

To Wood Merchants, Bakers, and others.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 11 o'clock,
14 trucks billet wood, all lengths.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell by auction, at Central Sale Yards, next Dog and Duck, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, Cabbages, onions, turnips, pumpkins, &c., &c., from Goulburn.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell, at Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, hay, straw, &c.

T. R. SMITH will sell at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, Pumpkins, Potatoes, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

Hay, Oaten and Lucerne Hay, 71 Bales for Positive Sale. No Reserve.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, New Company's Wharf, WEDNESDAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock.

Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at half-past 2 o'clock,
300 bales wool
20,000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Catalogues are now ready.

WEDNESDAY, 21st, at 11.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedding, &c., &c.
SWEET-TONED full-compass COTTAGE PIANO, by Aine Thebout and Co., Paris.
Fancy Goods, Ormolu Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, a large variety of the above.
N.B.—Goods received daily for these sales; cash advanced.

C. R. BEDWELL has received instructions from Messrs. Farlow, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Union Inn, Richmond, on THURSDAY, 22nd day of June, at 12 o'clock,
A FARM, containing fifty-four acres and improvements thereon, situated in the Yarramundi district, and adjoining the well known properties of G. M. Pitt, Esq., and John Crawley, Esq., having frontage to the Hawkesbury River.
This farm consists of fifty-four acres of first-class agricultural land, and almost wholly free from inundation by flood. The improvements are a well built cottage, with detached kitchen and outhouses, and is also securely fenced.

The Auctioneer calls attention of persons desirous of investing in a secure and snug farm property, which, if properly worked, is sufficient to give a good return to the owner, and is part of the best corn land in the district; also within an easy distance of the township of Richmond.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale.
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
☞ 4500 BAGS,
Embracing every Sample suitable for the Market.
FROM FINEST CRYSTALS TO BRIGHT RATION.

To Merchants, Grocers, Speculators, Country Buyers, and others.

DAY OF SALE, TUESDAY, 20th June.
. Half-past 10 prompt.
Terms Liberal.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 20th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
4500 bags Mauritius sugar, including a complete assortment of white crystals, fine counters, and rations.
. Samples now on view.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Oilmen's Stores and Groceries.

AUCTION SALE, TUESDAY, 20th JUNE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 20th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A large quantity of groceries, oilmen's stores, sugars, candles, fruits, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

Eleme Raisins.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Rajah, all more or less damaged,
28 boxes Eleme raisins, with all faults.
Terms, cash.

Sarsaparilla.

To Druggists, Grocers, and Storekeepers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
9 cases Hooper's Jamaica sarsaparilla.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Residence of W. R. Hogan, Esq., BURNSIDE HALL, Avoca-street, Randwick.

TO GENTLEMEN FURNISHING AND OTHERS.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.

Richly Cut and Engraved Glass
Best Electroplate
Ornaments, Vases, Carpets
DRAWING and DINING ROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c.
Wines, Beer, &c.
Also,
The celebrated Racehorse ELI, by Yelverton—Valetta (imported) by Idle Boy, 3 years.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from W. R. Hogan, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Avoca-street, Randwick, on WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The WHOLE of his VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published, and catalogues issued.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock.

AT KILVINGTON HOUSE, EDGECLIFF ROAD, the residence of F. W. Crozier, Esq.,
THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. W. Crozier, Esq., in consequence of his projected departure for Europe, to sell by auction, at his residence Kilvington House, Edgecliff Road, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Particulars will duly appear, and catalogues be issued.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE TRADE are respectfully informed that our sale will commence at 11 o'clock PUNCTUALLY,
THIS MORNING.

The instructions from vendors are to sell
WITHOUT RESERVE,
and a
PROMPT ATTENDANCE IS SOLICITED.
NEVILLE Shipment of Teas
ONWARD Cargo of Sugar
NEBRASKA Sugars
MAURITIUS Sugars
DE ROUBAIX Candles
CURRANTS
RAISINS
COLMAN'S Oilstores
PICKLES
BOTTLED FRUITS.
Also,
Barque ANTIPODES, 700 tons
Barque ELEANOR, 396 tons.
R. F. STUBBS and CO., Auctioneers.
City Mart, June 20, 1871.

CONGOU TEAS.

The Shipment of choice Foo Chow Teas ex Neville, just arrived,
comprising 1386 Packages,
and the
Balance of the Cargo ex Byron, comprising 793 Packages.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, June 20, under instructions from Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers.

Samples now landed, and every facility afforded for liquoring.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock,
The shipments of choice teas ex Neville, and the balance of Byron cargo.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

The instructions to the auctioneers are to close the shipment without reserve. The Byron teas are not surpassed this season for strength and flavour, and those ex Neville are stated to be similar in character.

Fine White and Straw Counter Sugars.

In small mats.

From the Hongkong Sugar Company's Refinery.

Portion of the cargo ex Onward.

Under instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
No. 55— 556 bags sugar, 56 lbs.
56—1444 ditto ditto, ditto
60—1000 ditto ditto, ditto
50— 870 ditto ditto, ditto
48— 867 ditto ditto, ditto
49— 702 ditto ditto, ditto
51—1010 ditto ditto, ditto
53— 285 ditto ditto, ditto
47— 230 ditto ditto, ditto
52— 653 ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, liberal.

The above are in handy strong double pockets and suited expressly for inland transmission.

SUGARS.

The entire shipment ex Nebraska, from Honolulu, comprising—
546 kegs finest Yellow Crystals
616 small packets fine Grainy Counters.

For positive sale, at the City Mart, TUESDAY, June 20, under instructions from Mr. A. S. Webster.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Nebraska,
546 kegs finest yellow crystals
616 packets fine grainy counters.
Terms liberal.

Mauritius Sugars.

Balance of a Shipment, to close consignments.
Without reserve.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th June, at 11 o'clock,
To close accounts,
A—400 bags finest white crystals
B—300 ditto ditto ditto ditto
D—280 ditto good ditto ditto
E—160 ditto ditto ditto ditto
H—300 ditto ditto ditto ditto
K—205 ditto ditto ditto ditto
M— 69 ditto finest white counters
N—280 ditto ditto ditto ditto
P—131 ditto ditto ditto ditto
L—117 ditto ditto ditto ditto
V—300 ditto ditto yellow ditto
§ 11—235 ditto ditto yellow crystals
14— 42 ditto ditto ditto ditto
18—141 ditto ditto ditto ditto
20— 93 ditto ditto ditto ditto
22— 55 ditto ditto ditto ditto
W 1—300 ditto good brown counters
W 2—236 ditto ditto ditto ditto
W 4—216 ditto ditto ration
4-4— 37 small mats ditto
2-2— 55 ditto ditto counters
16-16— 37 ditto ditto ditto
5-5—293 ditto ditto ditto
17-17— 57 ditto ditto ditto
DD—408 ditto ditto ditto
9-9— 95 ditto yellow counters
6-6—142 ditto brown ditto
14-14— 32 ditto ditto ditto
15-15— 38 ditto ditto ditto
12-12—104 ditto ditto ration
H-H—593 small mats yellow crystals
EE—461 ditto ditto counters.
Terms liberal.

De Roubaix Candles.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Warwick.

By order of the Consignees.
Slightly damaged.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
368 boxes De Roubaix Jenar candles,
Slightly damaged.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Fine Patras Currants.

A New Shipment, for positive Sale, by order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
80 cases currants, now landing.
Terms at sale.

Currants.

More or less damaged.
Ex Centurion.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
28 barrels currants.
Terms, cash.

Mid. Kent Hops.

To close an account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
31 pockets prime Mid. Kent hops.
Terms, liberal.
No reserve.

OILMEN'S STORES.

A new shipment, landing ex Christiana Thompson.

Positive Sale, by Order of the Consignees.

May be had in bond or duty paid.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
200 cases Colman's white starch, each 56 lbs.
80 ditto ditto, blue ditto ditto
40 ditto ditto Windsor blue
50 ditto Morton's half-pint salad oil
10 ditto ditto, decanters, pints ditto
50 ditto Morton's pint pickles
10 ditto Colman's mustard, 1-lb. tins
25 ditto ditto ditto, ½-lb. tins
20 ditto ditto ditto, 7-lb. tins.
Terms liberal.

Morton's Bottled Fruits.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases bottled fruits, well assorted.
Terms at sale.

Ginger.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
15 barrels ginger.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Compton's Hams.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
9 cases Compton's hams, in splendid condition.
Terms liberal.

VESTAS.

To close a Consignment.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases, each containing 4 gross, 50's, 100's, 150's
4 ditto, ditto ditto 7 ditto, 500's
5 ditto, ditto ditto 10 ditto, 250's
4 ditto, ditto ditto 10 ditto, vest pockets
5 ditto, ditto ditto 4 ditto, 1000's.
Particulars at sale.

BARQUE ANTIPODES,
700 Tons Burthen,
Just arrived from Oregon.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The barque ANTIPODES, of 491 tons register, 700 tons burthen.
This excellent vessel is composed of oak, and has undergone a thorough overhaul, and remetalled about eighteen months since.
She has two bow ports, and is well found in every respect. The cargo of lumber to Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., she is now discharging at Farrelly's Wharf, in the finest order, and every information will be afforded intending purchasers at the office of the agents or auctioneers.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Barque ELEANOR,
well known as one of the most paying vessels in the coal trade.
396 tons register, carries a large cargo.

By order of the Mortgagees.

To Intercolonial Traders, Coasting Owners, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The barque ELEANOR, 396 tons register, ready for sea and well found, as per Inventory, at Rooms.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

Skiff.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock,
1 skiff, 17 feet 6 inches long, teak back and head, gratings, mast and sails, brass rowlocks, and sculls, complete.
Terms, cash.

New Shipment of Women's, Girls, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ex Christiana Thompson.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, June 21st, at 11 o'clock,
20 packages of superior new goods.
In every variety.

Full particulars and terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and SON will continue their sale by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges consisting of clothing, &c., pawned with Mr. Sly, Bridge-street, as advertised in the HERALD, 10th and 17th instant, and EMPIRE 14th.

NEWTOWN.

TUESDAY, 20th June.

The remaining Stock-in-Trade of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
FOUR-WHEELED SPRING VAN AND HORSE,
LARGE IRON TANK,
GLASSWARE, EARTHENWARE,
and sundry useful Household Requisites.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Phillips (in consequence of his retiring from business) to sell by auction, at his Furniture Warehouse, Newtown Road, near the railway bridge, THIS DAY, 20th June, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of his stock-in-trade, comprising
Tables, chairs, couches, chiffonieres, chests drawers, iron bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, toilet tables, toilet glasses, kitchen utensils, glass, china, earthenware, and a large variety of useful articles.
Without reserve.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE,
At the Stores of Messrs. S. Owen and Co.,
544, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

In consequence of portion of the premises being let.

The whole of the retail portion of the valuable
STOCK-IN-TRADE,
comprising—
FANCY GOODS,
TOBACCONISTS' GOODS,
CLOCKS and OPTICAL GOODS,
STATIONERY,
CUTLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
HARDWARE,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
SADDLERY AND BRUSHWARE,
CHOICE ORNAMENTS AND CHINA;
together with a large and varied stock of very first-class Goods, too numerous to comprise in an advertisement.

☞ The whole of the open stock must be disposed of
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Owen and Co. (in consequence of their relinquishing the retail trade) to sell by auction, on the premises, 511, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the retail portion of their stock-in-trade.
N.B.—The wholesale business will be conducted as usual, at the rear of their present premises.

Wines
Spirits
Beers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 a.m.,
A choice parcel of wines and spirits.
Particulars in To-morrow's issue.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Dealers, and others.

Important Sale of Wines and Spirits.
Without reserve.

THIS DAY, commencing at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases fine old Jamaica rum
50 ditto key geneva, 3 18-32 gallons
50 ditto Bernard's old tom
10 ditto Gillon's ditto
30 ditto ditto Jamaica rum
2 quarter-casks Kirkliston whisky
10 casks fine pale brandy, 10 gallons
10 ditto ditto, 8 gallons
10 ditto ditto, 4 gallons
4 quarter-casks fine amontillado sherry
6 octaves ditto ditto
15 cases French claret.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 22nd and 23rd instant, at 11 a.m. each day,
A large variety of new and seasonable drapery, clothing, &c.
Now landing ex Northampton and other ships.

Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

Barclay's Stout
Allsop's Ale.

Just landed, in fine condition.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 casks of the above (quarts).
Terms at sale.

Corks.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
5 bales soda-water corks
5 ditto long wine corks.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Goldsmith, Draper, &c., Newtown Road.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.

TUESDAY, June 20th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The entire stock-in-trade of general drapery, hosiery, flannels, calicoes, haberdashery, hats, &c.
Also,
The Official Assignee's right and interest in the fixtures, gas-fittings, and lease—the latter having about four years to run—at the low rental of seventeen shillings and sixpence per week.
Terms, cash.

The Balance of the Stock-in-Trade of W. G. Whiting and Co., Warehousemen.

Removed to the Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, and TO-MORROW, Wednesday.

Under the Instructions of the Purchasers.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above days, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of the stock in trade, comprising,

Prints	Dimity	Pilot coats
Blankets	Diapers	Inverness capes
Flannels	Damasks	Doeskin suits
Crimean shirtings	Forfars	Linens
Coburgs	Drills	Hucks
Alpacas	Counterpanes	Muslins
Merinoes	Quilts	Roll shirtings
Winceys	Hosiery	Silecias
Delaines	Clothing	Small wares
Crapes	Hats and caps	Handkerchiefs
Calicoes	Sheetings	Ribbons
Hollands	Towels	Silks.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Entire Stock of Country Storekeeper,
Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, and TO-MORROW, Wednesday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, June 20th, and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The stock of a storekeeper, comprising general drapery, saddles, shirts, clothing, straw hats, felt hats, gloves, ribbons, hosiery, haberdashery, &c.
Terms, cash.

On Account and Risk of the Shippers.

Ex Centurion, —— master, from London.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
PB over S in diamond,
3602|5—4 bales, each containing 50 pairs, 60 x 80, blue-grey blankets, 8½ lbs.
Terms, cash.

Men's Felt Hats
Men's Moleskin Pants.

Under instructions from Melbourne.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
PRP & Co.
1606|—One case, 10 dozen men's felt hats
[3316]—One case, 100 pairs men's strapped mole pants.
Terms at sale.

STANLEY-STREET.

HANDSOME WELL-FINISHED CITY RESIDENCE, with spacious Stables, &c., No. 113, STANLEY-STREET, adjoining the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PROPERTY, at the corner of Palmer-street, and opposite Maher's-terrace.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 19 feet to STANLEY-STREET, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane at the rear, on which is a substantially built FAMILY RESIDENCE, with verandah balcony on a handsome cut stone elevation, containing hall, 5 large rooms, bathroom, and kitchen, with slated roof, large yard, stone-built stable of 3 stalls, with loft above, &c., at the rear.

☞ The above occupies a pleasant elevated position, near Barham Hall, the residence of the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, close to Hyde Park, and within easy walking distance of the business portions of the city. The house is a good, sound, substantial building, tastefully finished and decorated, and fitted with every convenience for a small family. It is let at a reduced rent of 25s per week, or £65 per annum.

Terms at sale.

TO DAIRY, DRAY, OR CAB MEN.

GEORGE AND ALBERT STREETS, REDFERN.

COMFORTABLE WEATHERBOARD (brick-nogged) COTTAGE of four rooms, on the south side of Albert-street, a few feet from George-street, occupying an allotment having 25 feet frontage with a depth of 75 feet; also, life interest (two lives) in a LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, abutting on the above, and having 120 FEET FRONTAGE TO GEORGE-STREET, with a depth of about 227 FEET, with wooden premises thereon.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock.
The above described property, in George and Albert streets, Redfern. Fuller particulars of which can be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, or on application to JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.

HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

JONES'S 30-ACRE GRANT,
Containing by survey about 29 ACRES, together with COTTAGE RESIDENCE of 4 rooms, built of weatherboards, occupied by Mr. AMBROSE FITZPATRICK. The position is close to the Great North Road, about one mile from either the Hunter's Hill or Gladesville steam ferries, Parramatta River, and about three-quarters of a mile from the Lane Cove Steam Ferry. The land is a fine site very favourably situated, and surrounded by the properties of Messrs. D. N. Joubert, Dr. Campbell, Earnshaw, Waller, Hawkless, and Mackinson.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above freehold property, near Hunter's Hill Ferry.
Plan can be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

RANDLE-STREET,
Between Elizabeth-street South and Devonshire-street, Prince Alfred Park.

FIVE RECENTLY-ERECTED HOUSES, a few feet from the corner of ELIZABETH-STREET South, opposite the Rising Sun Inn, and occupying 60 feet frontage to Randle-street. The premises are built of brick and stone, with neat balconies in front, three of which contain four rooms and kitchen, and three rooms and kitchen, with separate yards, &c., at the rear. Rental, £2 15s per week, or £143 per annum.

TITLE—Leasehold, about 96 years to run; ground rent, on the whole, £19 per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described property, which, from its favourable position close to Prince Alfred Park, the Railway Station, and George-street, will always secure constant tenants. Further particulars at the Rooms.
Terms liberal at sale.

PADDINGTON.

TWO WELL-FINISHED DWELLING-HOUSES, at the corner of WEEDON-LANE, leading to the side entrance of ORMOND HALL and a Road known as YOUNG-STREET, leading to Mrs. Holy's property, close to the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, opposite the MILITARY BARRACKS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 26th June,
at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PARCEL of LAND, at the corner of YOUNG-STREET and WEEDON-LANE, PADDINGTON, having 85½ feet frontage to the street and 65 feet to Weedon-lane, upon which are erected TWO WELL-FINISHED HOUSES, with cut stone fronts, containing respectively 5 rooms, kitchen, and lobby, and 4 rooms, with enclosed yards, &c., at the rear.
☞ This property is situated on the elevated ground, a few yards from the South Head Road, nearly opposite the gate of the Military Barracks.
The houses command fine views and are finished in a style that will bear favourable comparison with any houses of the class in the suburb.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

SURRY HILLS, Bourke-street. Three substantial houses, each containing six rooms, kitchen, pantry, bath-room, linen-closet, &c., known as LONDON-TERRACE, nearly opposite Wimbledon Hall.

STANLEY-STREET. That really first-class city freehold property, well known as COLCHESTER-TERRACE, Nos. 51 to 57, comprising 4 substantial houses, each containing balcony and verandah, hall, six rooms, and and patent closet.

BOWENFELS. LOT 1.—Valuable 40 acre block of coal-land, adjoining Messrs. Brown's celebrated coal mine.
LOT 2.—Town allotment, containing 1 acre 32 perches, more or less, situate in Bowenfels, opposite the Post-office, with the cottage residence thereon, 4 rooms.
LOT 3.—Valuable town allotment, containing 1 acre 26 perches, adjoining the above.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, DATCHETT-STREET, BALMAIN.

By order of the Mortgagees.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 29th June, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A weatherboarded cottage, containing four rooms and an attic, on the south side of Datchett-street, having a frontage of 24 feet by a depth of 58 feet, known as Harper's Cottage, now vacant, but may be seen by applying to Mr. WADLEY, two or three doors above the house for sale.
Title, freehold.
Terms easy.

TWO BRICK-BUILT VERANDAH HOUSES,
corner of
RANDALL and ELIZABETH STREETS SOUTH.

By order of the Mortgagees.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, June 29th, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Two recently erected houses at the corner of Elizabeth-street and Randall-street, on the western side, numbered 3 and 5, directly opposite Kennington-terrace, near Cooper-street.
The houses are built of brick, cemented in front, with circular-headed windows, and bold cornice to front parapet. Each contains 4 rooms. Entrance to the yard at the rear. Water laid on.
The occupant of No. 3 will, on application, allow the inspection of both houses.
TITLE.—The residue of a lease for 99 years, at a ground rent of £9 on both.
Terms, easy.

2500 HEAD WELL-BRED CATTLE
and first-class
CATTLE STATION,
QUEENSLAND.

MORT and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Henry Palmer and A. W. Melville, executors under the will of the late Hugh Graham, of Marianna, in the Wide Bay District, deceased, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Phillip-street, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
The station known as
MARIANNA,
comprising four blocks of country, namely:—Marianna, Dunmora, Gangalloon, and Aramaroo, situate within twelve miles of Maryborough (but out of the Dunmora block the executors reserve thirty acres of land for sale with the Cross Roads Hotel), together with two thousand five hundred (2500) head of mixed cattle, more or less; also fifty (50) head of broken-in horses, and forty-three (43) head of unbroken horses, a team of working bullocks, and the following to be taken at a valuation, namely, drays, buggy, saddlery, harness, stores, &c.

They have also been instructed by the executors to submit to auction, immediately after the sale of the above,
The house known as the Cross Roads Hotel, situated in an excellent position for the purpose for which it was erected, namely, an hotel, and from which by careful management and steady attention to business, a competency would with little doubt be obtained.
To this property there is attached a thirty-acre paddock, more or less well grassed and watered.
Further particulars respecting the above can be obtained from R. K. Macnish, Esq., solicitor, Bazaar-street, Maryborough; or from
MORT and CO.

DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND WEST.

For Positive Sale.
The BYRON STATION,
near Inverell, with 19,000 Sheep.

The WATERLOO STATION,
near Wellingrove, with 18,000 Sheep.

Terms.—One quarter cash, and the balance by bills at 1, 2, and 3 years, with bank discount added, and secured on the land; station and stock by mortgage in the usual way.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the proprietor to offer for positive sale by auction, at their Rooms, Squatter's Exchange, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 20th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following very valuable station properties:—
LOT 1.—The BYRON STATION, adjacent to the well-known runs of Mrs. Campbell, Inverell; Messrs. Fraser and Anderson, Bannockburn; Messrs. Wyndham, Bukkulla; and W. J. Dangar, Esq., Myall Creek. There is a large extent of the finest country on the western slopes of New England, always abundantly watered by the M'Intyre River and its tributaries.
With the Byron will be offered
19,000 sheep, more or less
200 head mixed cattle
160 horses,
4660 acres of picked freehold land, and some conditionally purchased.
The grazing capabilities are estimated at 35,000 sheep.
The improvements consist of a very comfortable family house of 10 rooms, store, stable, woolshed, large paddocks, &c., &c.
LOT 2.—THE WATERLOO STATION, adjoining Newstead, Mrs. Anderson; Paradise, Messrs. Dangar, Brothers; Wellingrove, Messrs. Campbell and Gibson; and Clarevaux, Messrs. Fraser and Gibson. Waterloo consists of long plains, surrounded by undulating slopes, watered in every direction by the Wellingrove Creek, Oakey Creek, and other permanent streams.
The following stock will be offered with Waterloo—
18,000 sheep, more or less
300 head of cattle
54 horses.
1709 acres of excellent freehold land, and some conditionally purchased.
The estimated grazing capabilities are 30,000 sheep.
The improvements comprise a well-finished house of 8 rooms, stables, cultivation and horse paddocks, 2 large paddocks for 5000 sheep, &c., &c.

☞ To those capitalists in search of really FIRST-CLASS and STEADILY PAYING STATIONS, Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck would recommend an early inspection of these fine properties, which are in perfect working order. The country is healthy and not subject to disease of any kind, and is noted for its HEAVY CLIPS of wool, and for the size and superiority of ITS FAT STOCK. The sheep, cattle, and horses are all of the HIGHEST QUALITY, and cannot be surpassed, as a proof of which it may be stated that at the last New England show they carried off SIX of the CHIEF PRIZES, besides the CHAMPION CUP for the BEST RAM AT THE SHOWS.
Full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456559

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES GILLESPIE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his residence, 120, Cleveland-terrace, Buckingham-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock, to the Mortuary, and per tram to the Necropolis. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

THE FRIENDS of the late Rev. JOHN DOUGALL are respectfully informed that the Funeral of his MOTHER will take place on THURSDAY MORNING; to proceed from the Mortuary, Redfern, at 9.25, per train to the Necropolis. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ROBERT DUNLOP are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Newtown, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at half-past 1, to proceed to Wesleyan Cemetery, Rocky Point. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. SAMUEL WITHERS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Samuel John; to move from his residence, 112, Sussex-street, near King-street, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WALTER U. HARRIS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. H. W. Walton; to move from his residence, Redfern-street, Redfern, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, S. H. Road.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. H. W. WALTON, Professor of Music, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. U. HARRIS, Redfern-street, Redfern, and proceed to the Camperdown Cemetery, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 3. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church; S. H. Road, near Crown-street; and Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN H. FURLONGE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Elizabeth; to move from the residence of Mr. HESSEL, Botany Road, Waterloo, at 3 p.m. T. DIXON, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. JOHN SPENCE, late of Liverpool, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the Sydney Railway Station on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
For Mutual Life Assurance, &c.

Persons Assuring their Lives with this Office are informed that the duty on Policies of Assurance, imposed by the New Stamp Duties Act, will be defrayed by the Society.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
General Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 31st May, 1871.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA (Limited),

Established in 1864.

Incorporated under "The Companies Statute, 1864," by which the Liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.
Capital—£500,000, in shares of £10 each.
£2 per share to be paid up as issued.
25,000 shares, or £250,000, have already been subscribed in the colony.
12,500 shares, or £125 000, have been issued in London.
12,500 shares, or £125,000, are now offered for subscription at 8s premium.
Total—50,000 shares, or £500,000, completing the authorised capital.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Sir Francis Murphy, chairman
The Hon. C. J. Jenner, M.L.C., vice-chairman
The Hon. Robert Simson, M.L.C., Toorak
The Hon. Robert Byrne, J.P., Collins-street
William Detmold, Esq., Collins-street
John Spence Ogilvy, Esq., Queen-street.

LONDON BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, 16, Rutland Gate
Alexander M'Arthur, Esq. (Messrs. W. and A. M'Arthur), late member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales
James Rae, Esq. (Director of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank)
Adolphus William Young, Esq., M.P.
Manager—Robert Morgan Young, Esq.

BANKERS:
The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank
The National Bank of Australasia.

GENERAL MANAGER:
W. Paterson Muir, Esq., J.P.

The objects of this company are so well known that it is only considered necessary shortly to state them, as well as the terms on which the present issue of shares is made.

The objects are—
1. To invest the moneys of the company in advances on freehold estate in the colony.
2. To receive moneys on deposit or debentures on the security of the property of the company, and to invest the moneys so received in advances on freehold estate only.
3. To act as agents for investing capital, negotiating loans, collecting rents, debts, &c., for the management of the estates of absentees, trustees, and others, and generally to conduct a trust and agency business.

The terms of the present issue of shares will be as follows, viz.:—
£1 per share on application.
£1 8s per share on allotment.
The holders to be entitled to dividend from the 31st December last.
The company has been in successful operation since 1864, and has paid a uniform dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which rate, it is confidently expected, will be maintained.
The increase of the company's business, consequent on the extended operations of the Land Act, and the rapid rate at which settlement is going on, renders this extension of capital necessary.
The profits arising from the sale of shares will be placed to the credit of the reserve fund.
The last balance sheet, showing the position of the company, and all information, may be had on application.
Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, 18, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
W. PATERSON MUIR, Manager.

PROSPECTUS OF THE HAWKINS' HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
CAPITAL: £4800, in 2400 Shares of £2 each.
£1 per share on 1200 paid up, to be termed Promoters' Shares, and representing the value of the property and the work already done. The above partly paid up shares will be allotted to the present shareholders, the remaining 1200 shares are offered to the public at £2 per share; £1 per share of which will be called up by instalments of not more than 5s per share per month.
The amount derived from these calls will be placed to the Company's credit for the development of the mine, for which purpose it is considered amply sufficient. Should it, however, prove inadequate, all the shares in the Company will become liable to calls made in accordance with the Act.
As soon as the full number of shares are allotted, the Company will be registered under the Mining Companies' Limited Liability Act, and a meeting of shareholders will be called to appoint directors, and to transact any other business connected with the Company.

AREA AND POSITION OF LEASE.
The above lease consists of 3 acres, situate on Hawkins' Hill, Hill End. It is adjoining pegs, and is on the same line, with the Great Western Undaunted Company's lease. It joins the eastern boundary of the celebrated Rose of England, Jeffree and Tindall's, Gillard and Co., Tallentire and Co., are also adjoining claims.
The rich veins from all these claims are dipping or underlying to the eastward, direct into the Hawkins' Hill Gold Mining Company's Lease. There are other veins running through the ground, which have proved very rich where worked, but have never been prospected for at this point.
The present shareholders have sunk a shaft on the lease 60 feet deep, 6 feet by 3 feet within timber, securely slabbed from top to bottom, with sufficient timber on the ground to put the shaft 50 feet further. There is a crushing-machine being erected by Mr. Price just below the Company's ground, with a good road leading to it.
Applications, accompanied by a deposit of 2s 6d per share, to be made to Messrs. BARTON and MELHADO, Share Brokers, 105, Pitt-street, Sydney, from whom forms of application may be obtained.
As soon as the 1200 shares shall be subscribed, the list will be closed.
Sydney, June 20.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital not called up £95,000
Invested Funds on 30th September, 1870, and cash at Bankers to meet claims 78,000
SECRETARY:
James Aikenhead.

The undersigned are prepared to accept proposals for fire and marine risks of all kinds, at the lowest current rates of premium, and draw attention to the fact that £57,600 has been paid to the shareholders in dividends; that shares, £1 paid up, are now selling at £7 10s to £7 15s. The public will thus perceive that the Company is in a healthy financial condition, and may therefore rely on any claims being promptly paid.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
Sydney, May 11, 1871.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96 Pitt-street.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. (Fire and Marine.)

Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.
Business effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

The Greatest Success ever witnessed in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES! HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY FROM THE DOORS! HOUSE CROWDED to excess to witness the Triumphant Success of the ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED, PRESS EXCEPTED.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

The management take great pleasure in announcing that they have effected an engagement for a limited time with the CHARMING VERSATILE ARTISTS,
THE Z TRIO
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,
CHRISTINE, EMELINE, and ALICE,
whose transcendent abilities as Comediennes, Vocalists, and Danseuses have stamped them the FIRST BURLESQUE ARTISTS OF THE DAY. They will appear in the magnificent Burlesque,
IXION.
Miss Emeline in a new original song, "Moet and Chandon," a sequel to "Champagne Charley."
Miss Alice in her unrivalled song and dance, "Love among the Roses,"—"On the Sly."
EMELINE, ALICE, and CHRISTINE in their ORIGINAL "SHOO FLY."
(As sung and danced by them in San Francisco for seventeen consecutive weeks with immense success.)
THE MOST PERFECT BURLESQUE COMPANY IN THE AUSTRALIAS.

THIS EVENING,
IXION, OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION.............. Miss EMELINE ZAVISTOWSI
Ex-King of Thessaly, but though a king with the prefix of an "X" it does not alphabetically follow that he has a wise head on his shoulders.
JUPITER ...... Miss CHRISTINE ZAVISTOWSKI
King of the gods, and the most finished gentleman of Olympus.
MERCURY (celestial telegraph boy) ....
Miss ALICE ZAVISTOWSKI.
Supported by the Misses Carey, Burton, Morgan, M. Dixon, and Messrs. CHAS. YOUNG, DOUGLAS, Welch, and Company.

PROLOGUE:
Ruins of a Doric Temple of Jupiter in Thessaly.
ASTOUNDING ASCENT OF IXION!
Vault of the Sky.
JUNO'S DRAWING-ROOM.
The Imperial Evening Party.
Apollo's Private Room in the Olympian Government's Sun, Light, Fire, and Insurance Office.
Cupid's Chateau D'Espagne.
GRAND AND IMPOSING TABLEAU.
Grand Influx of Shoo Fly.

The performance will commence with (at half-past 7) the beautiful Drama, in 3 Acts,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

CAGLI AND POMPEI'S OPERA SEASON.

PROSPECTUS NOW READY.

Subscribers' Names will be now received.
SUBSCRIPTION: (Twenty-four Tickets, transferable, available for any Night) SIX POUNDS.
ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHT—THE LAST NIGHT.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
of the
MONARCHS OF THE WORLD,
the
AMERICAN EXCELSIOR MINSTRELS,
Who will appear, for the last time in their GRAND CARNIVAL D'AFRIQUE.

A GREAT BILL FOR THIS EVENING, June 20.

WHO STOLE DE CHICKENS?

GO AWAY, BUMBLE BEE, DON'T BOTHER ME.

WHERE IS HE NOW? SHOW HIM TO ME.

ETHIOPIC SOIREES DE BURLESQUE.

HE'S COMING—HE'S COMING—HE'S COMING.

H. KELLY, Manager.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIODON'S LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE of the PRESENT PROGRAMME.

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
REMEMBER LAST WEEK.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.
The following beautiful panoramic and dioramic views will be introduced, animated by thousands of mechanical figures, walking to and fro as if endowed with life.
GIBRALTAR,
situated on the southern extremity of Spain, on the narrow sea connecting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.
WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS AT VALLEY FORGE,
concluding with a beautiful allegory.

Splendid mechanical effects of the Great Cataract,
THE FALLS OF NIAGARA,
with Blondin making his ascent.
As the spectator gazes on this representation, he will realise the immensity of this
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
The waters are in constant motion. The AMERICAN FALLS are represented, being 160 feet in perpendicular height, 900 feet wide.

MR. T. MARGETTS,
(Gentleman Comique).

THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.
Situated at a distance of 15 miles from Paris. In this scene will be introduced an aquatic representation of the CLIMBING OF THE GREASED MAST, where a number of active competitors try to obtain the prize.

SCOTCH DWARFS
General and Mrs. M'Lellan, in their Songs and Dances.

WONDERFUL SLACK-ROPE VAULTER,
Acknowledged by all who have witnessed this performance as the greatest in the world.

Concluding Every Evening with
A STORM AT SEA!
Accompanied with its characteristic phenomena—Agitation of the Waters—Clouds which by degrees obscure the sky—Lightning—Thunder—Wind, &c.—Steamer struck by Lightning, finally engulphed in the deep—concluding with the "GREAT EASTERN" Steamship crossing the Atlantic.

☞ Mr. A. THIODON begs to inform the public in general that
THIS IS NOT A PANORAMA.
It is a Triumph of Mechanism and Wonder of the Age, and is justly termed a CHEF D'ŒUVRE of Mechanical Automatical and Pictorial Genius.
Mdlle. THIODON, Pianiste.

Admission............................ONE SHILLING.
Reserved seats, 2s; children under ten, half-price.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10.
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Seats may be secured every day from 11 to 1 o'clock, at the office, School of Arts.
JOHN BENNETT, Manager.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
Proprietors........Messrs. Bird and Taylor.

GRAND BRILLIANT, DARING, DAZZLING, SENSATIONAL, CLEVER, AND FEARLESS SCENES IN THE ARENA,
also,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
for THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 20.

GRAND JUVENILE MID-DAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, June 24.

MILLION PRICES—PIT, ONE SHILLING.
Stalls, 2s; Circle, 3s.
T. NG, Agent.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessee .... Mr. George Anderson.
Stage Manager.............. Mr. C. H. Burford.
Crowded Houses.
Unbounded Success.
H. Leopold, Fraulein Fannie, Blanche Leopold, Albert Leopold, Donato, Wieland Brothers.
SIXPENCE, PIT.
Engagement for Five Nights only of the DONATO, WIELAND, and LEOPOLD MONSTER TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, June 20th, the performances will commence with the great Nautical Drama in 3 Acts,
BEN THE BOATSWAIN.
To be followed by (first time in Sydney) Grand PAS DE DEUX, Signor DONATO, and Miss MARY FORD.
The WIELAND BROTHERS' GRAND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
A Characteristic Dance, by Little ALBERT and BLANCHE LEOPOLD.
To conclude with a Grand BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by H. LEOPOLD and FRAULEIN FANNIE, and Corps de Ballet. Beautiful Dances, Grand Tableaux, &c., &c.
Pit, 6d; stalls, 1s; boxes, strictly select, 2s.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at half-past 7 precisely.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.
Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price.
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning.
Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.—Just added, COUNT BISMARK. Also, Napoleon the 3rd.

Admission 1s. Children 6d.

THE UNITED ANNIVERSARY OF THE HARMONY AND VIRTUE DIVISIONS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE,
will be celebrated by a
GRAND SOIREE,
in the Chippendale Wesleyan Schoolroom,
THIS EVENING, June 20, 1871.
Rev. CANON STEPHEN, in the chair.

Tea on the tables at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 1s 6d each; children, 1s. B. MEDCALF, Secretary.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A Grand COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
will be give to
Miss WISEMAN,
in the
TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street,
on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22nd of June,
when she will be assisted by all the available talent, professional and amateur.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HARDY BROTHERS' CHEAP FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

Carpets all sizes, in endless variety, and hearthrugs to match
Velvet pile and other tablecovers, a large assortment
Brass and iron bedsteads; also
Children's bedsteads and cots, a large stock to select from, at prices greatly reduced
Blankets, quilts, and bedding, of every description, remarkably cheap
A brilliant-toned cottage pianoforte, a bargain
Also, cheap music stools.

THE LABOUR BAZAAR, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295, Pitt-street, was established 30 years ago, on the principle of buying and selling for cash. The proprietors still adhere to the same rule, and are always better satisfied with a very light profit and quick return, than hold their goods for the market value.
They have now on view an enormous stock of new and second-hand dining-room, drawing-room, bedroom, library, hall, and kitchen requisites of every description, which they want to dispose of to make room for several houses of furniture which they have purchased, and have not room to stow away until they make a clearance.
The following is a very brief outline of some of the goods now on view:—
Hall tables, chairs, and umbrella stands
Square and round-end telescope dining tables, from 5 to 15 feet, with and without screws
Cedar and mahogany sofas
Couches and chairs, in leather and haircloth
Sets of first-class oak furniture, each comprising couch, beautifully carved; 2 easy chairs, and 12 chairs with stuffed backs, and covered with dead grain morocco
Mahogany and cedar chiffonieres and sideboards, with and without glass backs, from £3 to £50
Dining-room, bedroom, library, and fancy cane chairs, of every description
Bookcases, cabinets, library tables, office furniture, maps, globes, chronometers, aneroids, ships' clocks, and medicine chests
Billiard-bagatelle tables, and folding bagatelle boards, with stands
Gilt sofas and chairs, covered in satin
Rosewood and walnut drawing-room suites, in rich satin, damask, tabaret, and rep, from £15 to £50
Solid walnut and rosewood loo, card, occasional, and work tables
Grover and Baker's and Singer's sewing-machines
Pier, chimney, girandole, cheval, and toilet glasses
Valuable oil paintings and engravings
Brass and mahogany curtain poles, rings, bands, &c.
Damask and lace curtains
Pianofortes by Erard, Collard and Collard, Cadby, Broadwood, and other makers, from 10 to 100 guineas
Organs, silver-mounted flutes, concertinas, and violins
Brussels tapestry, patent felt, and Kidderminster carpets
Hearthrugs, doormats, and slips, every size
Old seasoned floorcloth, various widths and patterns
2000 rolls of white and coloured best China matting
Glass and china in endless variety
Table cutlery and every description of platedware
Brass and iron tube and solid post bedsteads, from £35 to 20s
Swing cots, cradles, and bassinettes
Hair, fibre, and flock mattresses
Feather and air beds, bolsters, and pillows
Marble and cedar top washstands, with toilet tables to match
Blankets, quilts, bed and table linen
Mahogany, walnut, cedar, and pine wardrobes, with and without glass doors
Chests of drawers and secretaries, from 50s upwards
Cut-glass chandeliers and lustres
Cooking stoves, English grates, and patent mangles
Kitchen ironmongery and utensils
Gold and silver watches and chains
Guns, rifles, and revolvers, in cases
Portable furniture of every description always on hand to save packing and risk of breakage. Goods carefully packed for the country.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, Furniture Brokers, Importers, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Ironmongers, and General Commission Agents,
Labour Bazaar,
285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295,
Pitt-street, Sydney.
Established 1840.

3000 CHAIRS and 100 Sofas, Card Tables, Drawing-room Suites, and everything required for balls or parties, to be LET on HIRE at the Labour Bazaar. Any quantity of new and second-hand furniture purchased for cash.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—
The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES reduced to £10. They are the best and most durable of all sewing-machines.
STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES, lowest price. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-street.

SEWING-MACHINES, for various purposes, on easy terms. LOCK and STORER, 165, Pitt-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S celebrated Family Sewing-machine, price £8. S. Hebblewhite, 432, Geo.-st.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d, best quality.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.,
Brush and Mac Donnell, 326, George-street.

DEAFNESS.—We have received the following Instruments for the relief of deafness, viz.,
Rein's Acoustic Auricles
Ear Cornets, with elastic springs
Organic Vibrators, or Invisible Sound Magnified.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.,
326, George-street.

WOOLPACKS, side and end, guaranteed 10½ lbs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, in hogsheads and quarters Hennessy's pale, in quarter-casks.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BASS'S No. 3 ALE, now landing.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

COIR ROPE, best Cochin, 1 inch to 4½ inch
Ditto, waterlaid warps, 4 to 7 inch
In quantity to suit purchasers.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FINE Old West India RUM, pure Demarara, by the single hogshead, in bond. Henry Fisher and Co.

PALE BRANDY, in quarters, by single quarter-cask, in bond. HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-st.

RATS! RATS!—Try our improved RAT-TRAP. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 425, George-street.

PORTABLE Steam ENGINE, 7½-h. p., on SALE, a bargain. W. Pritchard, Greville's Commercial Rooms.

COAL SCOOPS and COAL VASES.
An assortment of new and elegant designs, just opened, and for the winter season, including "The Drawing-room" and "Boudoir" Coal Scoops. Coal Vases of "Ionic," "Roman," "Persian," and "Gothic" patterns. Also "The Kensington," "The Clarendon," "The Mabel," "The Hilda," &c.
All of the best description at reduced rates.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

LAMPS.
The new stock of LAMPS for the season contains some beautiful specimens of "Austrian" and "Bohemian" manufacture in coloured glass, of great brilliancy of effect.
American kerosene lamps of all kinds
Brighton lamps
French moderator lamps.
The largest choice of lamps in the colonies now on view.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.—The season's stock, per "Winefred," just opened, will be found to comprise a range of prices from the lowest figure to the most highly-finished article. Inspection is solicited.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

STOVES FOR THE WINTER.
In addition to our usual large assortment of REGISTER STOVES, of all sizes, for Dining, Drawing-room, and Bedchamber, we beg to call attention to our
American Parlour Stoves, for wood or coal: Shop Stoves and Office Stoves. The whole of which are fitted with pipe, and can be used in rooms having no chimney.
Cheap Kent Grates and Gothic Stoves, to fit in fireplaces, from 10s each.
Cooking Ranges and Stoves in great variety.
F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,
BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA
BEER—Tennent's and Ind, Coope, and Co.'s
CANDLES—Roubaix and Brandon's
BLASTING POWDER—Kames and Co.'s
WOOLPACKS, Sacks, Bagging, Twine
PAPER and Paper Bags
FENCING WIRE—Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12
OILS, Colours, and Paints—North British Colour Company
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8, 10, 12, and 18 h.p., by Ruston, Proctor and Co., Lincoln; and C. D. Young and Co., Perth
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
STATIONARY ENGINES and Steam Boilers.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

ONE SHILLING, for four good COPY BOOKS
1s for four good Exercise Books
6d each for Mavor's Spelling Books,
At COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS.—
3s for 3 quires foolscap Day Books
3s 9d for 4 ditto ditto ditto
4s 6d for 5 ditto ditto ditto
7s for 8 ditto ditto ditto,
At COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

SHORTLY, "THE SHOO FLY," as sung by the Zavistowski Trio. CLARKE, Hunter-street.

PILGRIMS OF THE NIGHT, 1s; Duet, 2s; Shall we gather at the River, 1s 6d. J. Reading and Co.

FOR SALE, Oil PAINTINGS, by the old masters, 75 per cent. less than cost. 78, Pitt-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SHEEPWASHING MACHINE and Wool Press for SALE. A. HINCHCLIFFE, Circular Quay.

COTTAGE PIANO for SALE, by Collard, full compass, in first-class condition, cheap. 190, Palmer-street.

FOR SALE, a good BEER-ENGINE, Spirit Fountain, and Measures, cheap. S. LUCAS, Ashfield.

FOR SALE, one or two FOXHOUNDS (dogs), 6 months old. F. ARTHUR, Willoughby Falls, N. S.

RETRIEVERS for SALE, a brace of thoroughbred, dog and slut, liver colour, 5 guineas. Gibson's.

GREAT BARGAIN.—For SALE, Panorama Franco-Prussian War. Mr. Woollorns, St. James's Hall.

TO AMATEURS.—For Sale, Model Steam Engine; all complete, with boiler. Apply 320, George-street.

WANTED, a bale of best COTTON WASTE. Apply to Mr. Barnes, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL small SHOP, old Building Stone, Fences, &c. 8, Bay-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to Dispose of a Butchering BUSINESS, a gift. Mr. Donlan, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a second-hand English-made Gold Lever WATCH; price and name. Cash, HERALD.

WANTED, a SAUSAGE-MACHINE. Apply Leadenhall Market, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, to dispose of a SCHOOL, dancing-class connected with it. D. E. F., Post Office.

WANTED, FURNITURE of an 8-roomed House, for cash. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

WANTED, about 200 loads of Garden SOIL. Apply at the Office, Botanic Gardens.

WANTED, to purchase a SPRING-CART, over six feet long in body. 93, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, £20, on good personal security. Address A. B., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, to Borrow Six Hundred Pounds, repayable by thirteen monthly instalments of fifty pounds each; security, bill of sale. Apply at first to W. H. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED known, Gentlemen's Apparel scoured every day, at 5s suit. Kid gloves cleaned 4d pair. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice. A. Cox, dyer and scourer, 55, William-street, and 81, Parramatta-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A FIRST-CLASS Dressmaker seeks an Engagement by the week. A. Z., Pierce, William-street.

APPRENTICES and Improvers, wanted, to the Dress & Mantle making. Miss Hall, Liverpool-st., H. Park.

COMPETENT Dressmaker from a leading house in London, open for Engagement by day. 24, Burton-st.

CLERK and STOREKEEPER (young Man) REQUIRED at Randwick Asylum; salary, £75 per annum, with rations. Applications to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary, St. Paul's Parsonage, Cleveland-street, on or before the 28th instant, on which day applicants must meet the Committee at the Asylum, at 3 p.m.
ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Hon. Sec.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a good Hat TRIMMER. Mrs. J. B. Howell, 681, Brickfield-hill.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for suburbs, for five young children; one who can teach according to National system, and the piano, preferred. Address by letter, with terms, Burwood, HERALD Office.

PLOUGHING 9 inch, 1 acre of new ground at Norwood. Apply this week, between 6 and 7 p.m., next door Mr. Thomas Bryant's, New Cook's River Road.

TUTOR.—Wanted, for the country, an experienced Tutor. Apply F. C. W., St. Barnabas's Parsonage.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, Coat and Trouser HANDS. W. Howes, 88, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good COATMAKER. Burgis and Whitley, 257, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. Apply No. 45, Cambridge-street, at half-past 9 o'clock, This Morning.

WANTED, a TAILORESS. Apply to Mrs. James Brunfield, Mort-st., Balmain, nr. Dry Dock Ferry.

WANTED, a Boy as APPRENTICE to the Boot Finishing. 605, George-street.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER. H. Phillips, Windsor House, Jamison-street.

WANTED, three good CARPENTERS and Joiners. Apply to E. W. Deacon, Market Wharf.

WANTED, MEN to make Kip Boots; also Elastic side Hands. J. Cleary, Market-street.

WANTED, early, a MACHINIST, with own machine. No. 8, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

WANTED, a MAN to make light Carts at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to make kip boots. 127, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a JOINER, for a small job. Apply early, Post-office, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong LAD, that can strike well. Hardman, Hay and Dixon streets, Haymarket.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER. T. Moore's Furniture Bazaar, 337 and 339, Pitt-street.

WANTED, MANTLEMAKERS. M. J. Murphy, 249, 251, Pitt-street.

WANTED, three SCABBLERS. Apply at foot of Erskine-street, between 8 and 9.

WANTED, GOVERNESS, thoroughly qualified in music. Comfortable home. Ladies School, HERALD.

WANTED, three small GIRLS, for Machine Room. J. and G. M'Murtrie, 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, used to the clothing business. Apply to Mrs. I. Moss, 603, George-st. South.

WANTED, a strong LAD for a boot shop. Apply 2, Market-buildings.

WANTED, a MAN, to make and repair boots. 53, Argyle-street.

WANTED, SHINGLERS. Apply Devonshire and Waterloo streets, This Morning.

WANTED, APPRENTICES. Mrs. F. Hinds, milliner, dressmaker, &c., Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, TACKERS and FINISHERS for underclothing. 7, Junction-st., off Brisbane-st.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER. Apply G. Robinson, 534, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER. Apply early, Pineapple Inn, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a CARPENTER and a PAINTER; single men. Apply at 9, Murphy, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, two SHIP PLUMBERS. Apply to Captain Monro, A. S. N. Company; or on board the City of Adelaide.

WANTED, a smart gentlemanly MAN, with a small capital to travel in the Northern Districts; returns from £6 to £8 per week net. E. R. A., HERALD.

WANTED, 20 thorough SHIP JOINERS. Apply at once, to Thomas M'Credie, Foreman A. S. N. Co.'s office, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a short distance from town, a DRESSMAKER who can work Willcox and Gibbs's machine. Apply, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, to Miss Walker, Durham Cottage, Fort-street.

WANTED, a first-class Boiler-maker, as Working FOREMAN; must be well acquainted with marine work. Applications by letter, with testimonials, received up to 26th instant. P. N. Russell and Co., Sydney Foundry.

WANTED, a PARTNER, in a profitable established manufacturing business; a gentleman with £300 to £350 may find suitable employment for himself and capital. Apply, by letter, C. X. B., HERALD Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTS SITUATION, as Gardener, General Servant, good ref. J. J., Mrs. Warren, Registry O., Newtown.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress. Good refs. Apply A. H., 196, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a gardener, with good references. F. F., 52, Prince-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Cook, in a gentleman's family; references. M. N., 150, Riley-st.

WANTED, by middle-aged Person, SITUATION, General Servant. Laundress. 203, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Groom and Coachman, by a respectable Man with good references; knows the town well. Apply E.C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Working Housekeeper; can plain cook; no objection to children, or town or country; good references. Apply No. 20, Burlens-buildings, Lower George-st. Open till Thursday.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a good dressmaker and machinist, SITUATION as Needlewoman in gentleman's family or house of business. Miss Fowler, 509, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by respectable Widow, with one child, SITUATION as working Housekeeper, or in a small family. Would give her services for a home. Apply Mrs. Popplewell, Haymarket.

SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Mrs. Ireland, Wallis and Ocean streets, Woollahra.

WANTED, a thorough experienced General SERVANT. Apply after 10, 151, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID and Waitress. Crown Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS to take a family's washing on reasonable terms. 289, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSE, to assist in housework. Darlington House, op. University, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. H. Price, pastrycook, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Spread Eagle, Park and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs. Cocks, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a BOY, about 16, as Light PORTER; references required. Conway, jeweller, George-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT, Protestant, 2 in family; wages good. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15. Apply 26, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, tidy GIRL, used to housework; sleep at home. After 10, Mrs. Bentley, 92, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good NEEDLEWOMAN, to live in the house. Apply 84, Market-street.

WANTED, Cooks, Laundresses, useful Girls, and General Servants. Mrs. Bradford, 69, William-st.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply Lorne House, Lady Young-ter., Bridge-st.

WANTED, a BOY, for an office for three days in the week; references. E. W. P., Post Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. References. Apply after 9, 413, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a steady MAN for a garden; must be a good spadesman. L. Uhde and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, useful GIRL, about 16, used to children. Kent Cottage, Ballanaming-st., Redfern. Sharp.

WANTED, a strong Girl as NURSE. Police Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a Man COOK, and to be generally useful about an hotel. Belmore Arms, Pitt-st. South.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. After 9, Observer Tavern, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 617, George-street South.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, with good references. Apply at the Museum, College-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to milk. Corner of Crown and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a KITCHEN-MAN and otherwise useful. Forbes Hotel, King and York sts., after 9.

WANTED, a GIRL to mind a baby during the day. 266, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

WANTED, an active tidy GIRL. Apply after 9 o'clock, at No. 9, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant); reference required. 212, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Crown Inn, Chippendale.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at Bennett's Dining Rooms, No. 65, King-st. West.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Mrs. E. Dyer, 117, Prince-street, next Wesleyan Chapel.

WANTED, an active LAD. Partridge's Galvanizing Works, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, from 12 to 16, to nurse a baby. 21, Norman-terrace, off Riley-street, near S. H. R.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL. Poppenhagen's Hotel, Barrack-street.

WANTED, BOY, for horse and buggy. After 6 to-night, or 8 Wednesday morning, Mr. Lee, Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as NURSE (Protestant). Apply, between 1 and 4 o'clock this day, to Mrs. Turner, Merioola, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, for a small private family, a respectable person as NURSE; one who thoroughly understands children. Apply Wood's boot and shoe warehouse, William-street, between Palmer and Forbes sts., W'loo.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; must be well recommended. Apply at Newman's Photographic Gallery, 392, George-street, Sydney, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED, a competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; also, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; must have good references. Apply to Mrs. Alfred Lamb, Macleay-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS, with board, for 1 or 2 gentlemen in a private family. Bath. 409, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS vacant, at 183, Macquarie-street North, six doors from the Public Library.

APARTMENTS.—A Suite now vacant. Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-street. Mrs. Grant.

APARTMENTS vacant for lady and gentleman and gentleman. 181, Premier-terrace. Piano, baths.

APARTMENTS, suite or otherwise. 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-st. South. Smoking-room, baths, &c.

APARTMENTS for a gentleman. 90, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS for a Gentleman, with private family, board optional. 146, Castlereagh-street North.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, with balcony to LET. 64, Upper Fort-street.

A COMFORTABLE Bedroom; board as required; bath. 39, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

A BEDROOM, with good board, £1 per week; bath and piano. Apply Mr. Pierce, William-street.

A FRONT ROOM to LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without Board. R. O. B., HERALD Office.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. Terms moderate. 9, Jamison-street.

AN unfurnished ROOM to LET; also, furnished Bedroom. Apply 21, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for one or two gentlemen, 179, Premier-terrace, William-street.

BOARD and Residence for Gentlemen. Bath, &c. Mrs. Hamilton, Duntocher Lodge, Glenmore Road.

BOARD and Residence; a large balcony; bedroom for two gentlemen; terms, mod. 158, Castlereagh-st. N.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for young gentleman, 18s per week. 127, Prince-street, near Church-hill.

BEDROOMS Vacant, large and small; Board or partial. 96, Elizabeth-street North.

COMFORTABLE Apartments or quiet home for a lady in business. Goulburn and Macquarie streets South.

PRIVATE Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; balcony bedroom vacant. 92½, Hunter-st.

TWO Unfurnished ROOMS to LET. No. 4, Francis-street.

UNFURNISHED Apartments to LET; also Board and Residence, for married couple. 92, Elizabeth-st.

BILLIARD ROOM, wanted to rent. Address stating terms, &c., H. W. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BOARD and Residence in private family, by a Gentleman. State terms, to C. C., HERALD.

WANTED, to LET one or two Furnished ROOMS; use of kitchen. 335, Macquarie-st. S., nr. Park.

WANTED, for a gentleman, Furnished APARTMENTS, with Board, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, or North Shore; stabling, and a good view indispensable. A. B., Post Office.

TO LET.

ARUNDEL-TERRACE, GLEBE.—To LET, GRAYCLIFF, detached COTTAGE, elevated position, containing 7 rooms, pantry, bathroom, &c.; city water laid on, and good garden.

ALBERTO-TERRACE, DARLINGHURST ROAD, top of William-street, one of those healthy and beautifully situated Family RESIDENCES, just completed and ready for occupation. Apply 141, last house.

BALMAIN.—To LET, Nos. 5 and 6, Harbour View-terrace, 5 rooms, kitchen, verandah, balcony, &c., roofed with Australian tiles; commands a fine view of harbour; 12s 6d per week. F. Smith, opposite Royal Hotel.

BALMAIN.—COTTAGE to LET, Hosking-st., now occupied by Mr. Sievert, 12s. Rooke, George-street.

EDGECLIFF ROAD.—To LET, the HOUSE and GROUNDS, at present occupied by F. W. Crozier, Esq., containing 8 rooms, kitchen, with stove, laundry, pantry, store rooms, bath, yard, &c., and every convenience. Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, in Sydney, 17s a week. Victoria Park Hotel, Myrtle-street, Darlington.

FOUR-ROOMED SHOP, 10s, near Haymarket, in good order. G. Edmondson, Mr. Rodd's, 132, Pitt-st.

GEORGE-STREET, next D. Jones and Co., SHOP and Stores. Apply B. Braun, No. 1, Wynyard-st.

GENTEEL Family RESIDENCE, 5 rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stables, and other out-offices; garden, paddock, good water; healthy position, easy distance; harbour view. Apply 428, George-street.

GRESHAM-STREET, to LET, those first-class premises now occupied as the Commissioner of Crown Lands' Offices. Apply Tidswell, Wilson, and Co., 80, Clarence-street.

HUNTER'S HILL (Lane Cove River, close to steamer's ferry).—To LET, or SELL, Stone COTTAGE, of 7 rooms, with balcony, terraced garden, wharf, and bathing-house. Apply 1, Barrack-street.

HOTELS to LET.—G. F. BAKER, Auctioneer and Hotel Broker, corner Elizabeth and King streets.

MELBOURNE-TERRACE, Crown-street, Surry Hills.—To LET, one of the above, pleasantly situated, containing 8 rooms, bathroom, and every convenience. Inquire at No. 378.

NEW 4-roomed HOUSES, Bartlett's-buildings, near Sacred Heart Church, S. H. R.; water, &c.; rent 10s.

348, GEORGE-STREET, between Hunter-st. and Post Office, Shop and 6 rooms. Apply 350.

TO LET, comfortable 3-roomed HOUSE, coachhouse, and stable; rent 14s. 2, Middle-st., Chippendale.

TO be LET, or for SALE, partly furnished, a HOUSE, Rose Bay. Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-pl.

TO LET, a 2-roomed HOUSE, in Wentworth-place. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, neat Villa RESIDENCE, Darling Point, 12s week. Mr. P. Bonors, grocer, Darling Point Rd.

TO LET, SHOP, George-street, 2 doors from Argyle-street; rent, 25s. Mrs. Quirk, 596, George-street.

TO LET, a family RESIDENCE, Lanxelly-ter., Macleay-st. Walford and Sparke, 478½, George-street.

TO BE LET, No. 2, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park. Beaumont and Waller.

TO LET, the Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street. Apply Edward Goodwin, George-street South.

TO LET, 4-roomed COTTAGE, Marian-street, Pyrmont; rent, 10s. William Bull, George-st., Sydney.

TO LET, first-class HOUSE; 55, Wynyard-square West, 15 rooms. Apply to J. Malony, William-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, at Woollahra, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., good yard. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, New HOUSE, 2 rooms, kitchen, oven, 7s 6d. 14, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a double-fronted SHOP, No. 735, opposite Christ Church; key next door. Apply J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, the SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 1, Hunter-street. Apply to Messrs. Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to J. M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO BE LET, KIRIBILI COTTAGE and PADDOCK, North Shore, at present occupied by Mr. Paul. George R. Dibbs, 127, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, Rockton, a detached HOUSE, in Victoria-street North, of 15 rooms, with 3 balconies and every convenience. Apply on the premises; or to G. Fergusson, Hamilton-street.

TO BE LET, the PUBLIC-HOUSE, corner of Goulbourn and Sussex streets, Sydney. Apply to Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to J. M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET, PARK LODGE HOTEL, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, commanding the best trade in this improving locality; satisfactory reasons for disposing on application to the proprietor.

TO LET, spacious SHOP and PREMISES, No. 6, Park-street, suitable for any business; immediate neighbourhood of new Town-hall. Apply Thomas Saywell, tobacco manufacturer, next door.

TO LET, a neatly Furnished HOUSE, in Victoria-street, overlooking the Domain and harbour, containing 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply Alexander Moore and Co., Pitt-street.

TO LET, Lavender Bay, North Shore, a delightfully situate COTTAGE, containing hall, 4 rooms, with large attic over, and kitchen at rear. Key at Dind's Hotel. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To LET, at a moderate rental, the PREMISES lately occupied in the above business by Mr. Williams. A first-rate situation, being close to steamers and coasters, and if rightly conducted would answer well. For particulars inquire of John Scard, butcher, 40, Erskine-street.

TO LET, at Ashfield, a COTTAGE, most healthily situated, containing hall, 6 rooms, verandah all round, kitchen, laundry, servant's room, pantry, storeroom, and two rooms up stairs, 3-stalled stable, coachhouse, large hay loft, two wells of pure water, together with 10 acres of land subdivided, large kitchen garden, flower garden, cultivation paddock, and grass paddock. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. Dick, Parramatta; or Mr. J. Hughes, St. Peters, Cook's River Road.

SMALL STORES or WORKSHOPS, light and dry, centre of York-street. Apply 351, George-street.

GROUND Floor Frontage, 113, Pitt-street, to LET, for offices or warehouse. Henry Fisher and Co.

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